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LAHORE  
Progress Report  
of the Archaeological Survey of India  
Western Circle

# ARCHÆOLOGY



D 310

Government of Bombay  
General Department

*For the year ending  
31st March 1918*

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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

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Government of Bombay.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

## ARCHÆOLOGY.

### Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Western Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1918.

#### PART I.

##### I.—DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

1. The University of Calcutta having selected my predecessor, Professor D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., for the appointment of *Personnel* Carmichael Professor of Indian History and Culture in

that University for a term of three years and requested that his services may be placed at their disposal for the purpose, Professor D. R. Bhandarkar was, with the consent of the Government of India, permitted to go on deputation for that period and instructed to join his new appointment on 1st July 1917, *vide* preamble to Bombay Government Order, General Department, No. 4551 of the 2nd July 1917. By the same order I was appointed to act in Professor Bhandarkar's place as the Superintendent of this Circle, and instructed to hand over to him, on his arrival at Calcutta, the charge of the Archæological Section of the Indian Museum there. On 12th July 1917 Professor Bhandarkar handed over the charge of the duties of the Superintendent to Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, which he held until my arrival in Poona. After Professor Bhandarkar's arrival in Calcutta, it was thought advisable that the work of handing over the charge of the Coin Cabinet of the Indian Museum should be postponed, and resumed at some subsequent time when it could be attended to with greater convenience both to Professor Bhandarkar and myself. I therefore left Calcutta, and on arrival in Poona took over the charge of the duties of the Superintendent of this Circle from Dr. Sukthankar on the 6th August 1917. As previously arranged I left Poona for Calcutta in October of the same year in order to hand over to Professor Bhandarkar the charge of the Coin Cabinet of the Indian Museum there. This work occupied us much longer than it was at first expected; and I could not return to the Western Circle before the 6th March 1918, that is, just before the close of the official year under review. During the period of my deputation at Calcutta I retained the charge of the duties of the Superintendent of this Circle.

2. Concerning the members of the Staff, the following changes have to be recorded. *Establishment* Mr. E. R. Guruji, who was taken on deputation as third clerk from the office of the Mahalkari of

Dhond Peta in the Poona Collectorate, reverted to that office on the 16th January 1918. In his place Mr. R. P. Mukerji was appointed as third clerk from the above date. Mr. L. R. Date was granted leave on private affairs for six months from the 1st June 1917, and he then resigned of his own accord. During his absence on leave Mr. S. P. Date, Third Draughtsman, officiated for him and was subsequently confirmed in that post. In the vacancy thus created Mr. G. C. Nag was appointed on the 1st February 1918. Bala Lakshman Chavan, General Assistant, resigned his post of his own accord on the 12th July 1917, and Ganpat

Raoji Gujar, Head Peon, was appointed in his stead on probation. He held that post till the end of September when he reverted to his former rank. On the 1st of October Mr. V. B. Joshi was appointed as General Assistant in his place.

3. I am very glad to state that all the members of the establishment discharged their respective duties to my entire satisfaction during the year under review.

## II.—YEAR'S WORK.

4. Professor Bhandarkar's touring during the months of April, May and June of the year under review does not call for any special remarks. In the latter part of the month of April he appears to have paid the annual visit of inspection to Jaipur and Ajmer. In the remaining two months he did not undertake any important tours.

5. Since joining my appointment in this Presidency on the 6th August 1917, I was able to spend only about three months and a half in this Circle, the greater part of which was spent in touring. My first concern was to make myself thoroughly acquainted with the principal centres of conservation in the Circle. With this end in view I visited Sanchi, Bijapur and Champaner. I then paid a short visit to the Gwalior State to compare a Guide book of the Survaya ruins with the site, and spent a week in the Southern Division visiting the more important monuments in the Dharwar and Belgaum Districts and in the Native State of Kolhapur. The Museum at Ajmer was inspected, and later some mounds in the Bharatpur State which appeared to be promising sites for excavation. The earlier part of October was spent in Sindh when I visited Karachi, Hyderabad, Sakkar and Rohri.

6. When I made over charge of the Archaeological Section of the Imperial Museum to Professor D. R. Bhandarkar, it was settled by the Director General of Archaeology in India that I was to return to Calcutta in October, to make over charge of the contents of the coin-room separately. I left Poona on the 14th of October, according to the orders of the Government, and reported myself at the Calcutta Museum on the 18th. The work occupied me much longer than was anticipated and I was detained in Calcutta till 1st March 1918. In all I was absent for four months and a half from my jurisdiction. Throughout this period I was carrying on the routine work of the Western Circle at Calcutta. I had to abandon the idea of inspecting a number of important monuments which very urgently needed inspection. Owing to my absence from the jurisdiction my Assistant, Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, could not leave headquarters and consequently he also had to abandon the idea of listing monuments in the Baroda State and Rajputana as suggested by my predecessor in paragraph 41, p. 9, of the Progress Report for 1916-17. On account of my prolonged absence from the Circle I could not visit Pavagadh and Champaner a second time where my presence was very urgently needed on account of the collapse of the upper stories of the Sat-Majli.

7. I left Calcutta on the 5th of March and went straight to Sindh to inspect the monuments at Khudabad near Dadu, and at Hyderabad. The remaining days of the year were spent in visits to Rajkot, Bijapur and Gadag, and in collecting stampages of unpublished inscriptions of the Khilji Sultans of Delhi at Bayana at the request of the Director General of Archaeology in India for Mr. Ghulam Yazdani, Nazim of Archaeology in the Nizam's Dominions and Moslem Epigraphist for India. This work could not be finished before the end of the financial year and kept me occupied for a fortnight longer.

8. In spite of the short time at my disposal a large part of my jurisdiction was covered through rapid touring, and detailed conservation notes were drawn up wherever necessary.

9. In the earlier part of the year under review Dr. Sukthankar inspected among others the monuments at Karla, Nasik, Sinnar, Devthan and Gokak, and drew up conservation notes on them. In September 1917, he visited Nausari and Baroda with a view to make preliminary enquiries regarding the possibilities of the proposed tour of exploration in the Baroda State, which tour had, however, for the reason given above, to be ultimately abandoned. In November 1917 he visited Cambay and drew up a conservation note on the Jami Masjid and the Tin Darwaza

Masjid there. From the 13th January to the 15th February 1918 he was at Bijapur compiling a descriptive catalogue of the exhibits in the Archæological Museum at Bijapur. In March 1918, I took him with myself to Hyderabad (Sind) and Tatta in order to give him practical instruction in conservation work. From Tatta I sent him to Karachi to inspect and report on certain Muhaminadan tombs to which my attention was drawn by the Collector of Karachi. While there he incidentally discovered at Landhi a curious old monument which looks like a Buddhist Stupa (Photo No. 4713-14). It stands isolated on the bank of a rivulet, close to the Chaukhandi Hill, where the Muhammadan tombs referred to above stand.

10. These movements are detailed in Appendix A.

### III.—PUBLICATIONS.

11. During the year under review Prof. Bhandarkar brought out the Annual Progress Report of this Circle and contributed to the R. G. Bhandarkar *Commemoration Volume* an article discussing the origin of the Vikrama Era. I contributed a short note on the Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela to the *Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society* and prepared in collaboration with Mr. K. P. Jayaswal, M.A., Bar.-at-Law, an edition of that important record for the *Epigraphia Indica*. I also contributed a note on the Bhanja Dynasty of Orissa to the *Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society*, another on the Pratihara conquest of Magadha to the *Indian Antiquary*, and a third note on a short dated inscription found in a cave at Dhauli in the Puri District of Orissa to the *Epigraphia Indica*. A short note was written for the *Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society* on some unpublished records (Persian and Arabic) of the Sultans of Bengal. Dr. Sukthankar contributed to the R. G. Bhandarkar *Commemoration Volume* an article dealing with the period of origin and development of the Early Nagari, and edited for the *Epigraphia Indica* the Bhavnagar and the Kathiavad plates of the Valabhi king Dhruvasena and the Sirsi plates of the Kadamba kings Ravivarman and Krishnavarman.

### IV.—MUSEUMS.

12. No acquisitions were made for the Prince of Wales Museum, but arrangements were made to remove a Persian stone inscription from the Park Sergeant's quarters in the Fort at Belgaum to the Museum. Four large bas-reliefs were removed from Badami to Dharwar about fifty years ago by Mr. William Frere, then District Judge of Dharwar. In 1885 they were lying in the garden of Mr. Fletcher's house, and in 1893 they were found to have been built into the walls of the house occupied by Mr. J. Campbell, Agent to the Southern Maratha Railway. Negotiations are in progress for the transfer of these bas-reliefs to the Prince of Wales Museum.

13. The most valuable acquisition made for the Bijapur Museum consists of two illuminated manuscripts of the Quran which were purchased from the Dargah Jaigirdar of Bijapur, through Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar, my predecessor, who continues to take great interest in the work of this Circle. Half of the cost of these Manuscripts was met from funds placed at the disposal of the Museum Committee by the Director General of Archæology in India.

14. According to my predecessor's suggestion set forth in paragraph 14, p. 3, of the Progress Report for 1916-17, Dr. Sukthankar Cataloguing. went to Bijapur to catalogue the Archæological Collection in the Museum. The catalogue has been finished; the specimens have been cleaned and arranged according to the catalogue. Some of the smaller specimens will however have to be re-arranged when show-cases are provided by the Museum Committee.

15. I inspected the Museums at Ajmer and Rajkot and the collection of sculptures in the Public Library at Bharatpur. Dr. Sukthankar inspected the Archæological Sections of the Museums at Baroda and Junagadh. On account of my long absence from this circle neither of us found time to inspect the Museums at Bhopal, Jodhpur, Bhavnagar, Vala and Cutch.

16. Appendix F gives a detailed account of acquisitions made by the different Museums in this Circle.

### V.—EPIGRAPHY.

17. During the year under review a number of interesting stone inscriptions, both Hindu and Muhammadan, as well as some inscribed copper-plates were brought to light. Short abstracts of their contents will be found in Part II (A) of this report. It will be sufficient to draw attention in this place to the more important records. In the first place I should like to mention a stone inscription from Sanchi, which appears to belong to the reign of the Kshatrapa Jivadaman, the father of the founder of the third dynasty of Satraps of Saurashtra. If this surmise be correct, then the Sanchi inscription provides a date for this Satrap who was known to us from the coins of his son only. Six sets of copper-plates were examined. Of them two belong to the Kadambas of Banavasi, two to the Chaulukyas of Anahilapataka and two to the Maitrakas of Valabhi. The regnal years mentioned in the Kadamba plates are worthy of special note; the other records offer interesting geographical data. A large number of Muhammadan inscriptions belonging to the times of the Sultans of Malwa, Gujarat and Bijapur were copied. The majority of these records are unpublished, and some even unnoticed.

### VI.—NUMISMATICS.

18. None of the Museums in this Circle acquired any coins which deserve special mention. At the request of the Government of Bihar and Orissa and with the approval of the Director General of Archaeology in India, I examined Treasure Trove Coins for the Government of Bihar and Orissa. The following finds were forwarded to me for examination:—

(1) 76 silver coins found in the village of Mojama District, Muzaffarpur. The find contains coins of the Mughal Emperors Muhammad Shah, Ahmad Shah, Alamgir II, and Shah Alam II.

(2) 6 silver coins found at Pakur, a Police Station in the District of the Santhal Parganas. There were 5 coins of Nasir-ud-din Nasrat Shah, and 1 coin of Ghiyath-ud-din Mahmud Shah of the Husaini Dynasty of Bengal.

(3) 5 copper coins found in village Dasgaon, District Ranchi. The find consisted of the well-known copper types of Ibrahim Shah and Mahmud Shah of the Sharqi Dynasty of Jaunpur.

(4) 448 silver coins of Sher Shah, found in village of Rasulpur, Sarsaram District, Shahabad. This find is a very important one, details of which will be found in Part II (B).

### VII.—PROTECTED MONUMENTS.

19. Agreements were entered into with the owners of thirteen monuments of sub-class (b). Considering the large number of privately owned monuments which have been declared protected, but with regard to which no agreements have yet been made, the number returned this year is exceedingly small. Especially in the Ahmedabad District, there is large number of important monuments in private possession which is in need of urgent conservation measures which cannot be undertaken until the owners bind themselves not to interfere with or undo the work of the Public Works Department. In this connection the attention of the heads of Districts concerned is drawn to the concluding portion of paragraph 26 of the Progress Report for the year 1915-16.

20. Great difficulty has been experienced in persuading certain owners of ancient monuments in Bijapur Town to enter into agreements with the Government. These land-holders have become owners of ancient monuments *ipso facto* by purchasing the plots of lands in which the monuments are situated and in many cases the Government has acknowledged their ownership of the monuments. Some of the owners are trying to twist the agreements to their advantage so that their private properties outside the monument may benefit at the cost of the Government. The owners of these monuments do not attend to the needs of the monuments situated on lands belonging to them but on the other hand deter conservation work by refusing to enter into agreements under the usual conditions.

21. Appendix H (a) gives the list of monuments declared protected, and H (b) the list of monuments for which agreements have been proposed during the year under review.

### VIII.—CONSERVATION.

#### (a) *Bombay Presidency.*

22. Rs. 37,332 were spent on repairs to the ancient monuments in the *Works carried out.* Presidency during the year under review. Out of this amount Rs. 21,657 were spent in special (non-recurring) repairs and the remainder upon annual or current repairs. The details of expenditure will be found in Appendix K.

23. The greatest amount of work was done at Champaner, the second capital of the kingdom of Gujarat. Here, Rs. 8,802 were spent in special repairs, and Rs. 834 on current repairs. Great credit is due to Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagwat, Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals, and his subordinates, for carrying out the work of special repairs to the monuments at Champaner, as many of them are in a very advanced stage of decay. The ruins at Champaner are so vast and widespread that their conservation appears at first sight to be a hopeless task. Yet the majority of these buildings have undergone initial repairs and special repairs have been carried out on the Bohra-ki-Masjid and the Kevda Masjid.

24. Rainfall was greatly in excess of the average during the year under review and the result was disastrous to the ancient *Heavy Rainfall.* monuments at Champaner. The group of monuments at Champaner can be divided into two distinct groups, the pre-Muhammadan Monuments on Pavagadh Hill and the Masjids and the Palace of the Gujarat Sultans on the plain. In the first group, the three-storied palace, called the *Sat-Majli.* collapsed before any measures could be adopted to arrest further decay. Two of the three stories, which were in a precarious condition, fell down after the rains; the remaining portion of the monument has been provided with temporary supports to prevent a total collapse. In the second group the back wall of the Kevda Masjid collapsed destroying one of its fine clerestories with its wealth of elaborately moulded stucco ornamentation. This happened after a spell of heavy rainfall. At that time all other monuments at Champaner were also leaking very badly.

25. It appears that initial repairs were not carried out on these monuments *Initial Repairs.* before special repairs were undertaken, and therefore many of the buildings were in a very advanced stage of decay before their turn for thorough repairs arrived. Arrangements were subsequently made for carrying out initial repairs to all monuments at Champaner at an additional cost of more than fourteen thousand rupees. It is a pity that no funds could be provided for executing special repairs to the Champaner monuments earlier than 1915-16, though Conservation Notes were drawn up by the Director General of Archaeology in India early in 1913.

26. In Bijapur the flat carved roof of the verandah of the Ibrahim Rauza developed numerous cracks and the arches supporting *Bijapur.* the flat roof had also cracked. The capitals of several of the pillars showed signs of being crushed. The Executive Engineer is of opinion that the weight of the heavy stone slabs which form the roof of the mezzanine gallery is responsible for the damage, but it is acknowledged that the cause of these cracks and crushings has not been satisfactorily determined as yet. Support arches are being built under all the arches of the verandah, and tell-tales are being affixed to the cracks in the flat-ceiling to detect whether movement is still going on or not. The monument was inspected jointly with the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, and the Executive

*Ibrahim Rauza.* Engineer, Bijapur District, and it was decided that further movement will have to be watched carefully before anything definite can be said about the cause of cracks. It was further decided that the erection of support arches was unavoidable though they would detract a good deal from the appearance of the exterior. At that meeting it was also decided that it was necessary to demolish the upper part of the Gagan Mahal, which is built of bricks, in order to save the rest

of the structure from a total collapse. This monument, where much of the history of the downfall of the Adil Shahi Dynasty had been enacted, had been very much neglected in the past as it was considered to have advanced too far in decay to be conserved. It is now hoped that the demolition of the brick courses on the top and the execution of necessary repairs would arrest the further disintegration of this historic monument.

27. In spite of the efforts of my predecessor and his remarks about the profane use of ancient monuments in paragraph 29, p. 6,

**Profane use of monuments.** of the annual report for the preceding year the ancient buildings at Bijapur continue to be used for profane purposes. When plague was raging at Bijapur certain criminal classes were allowed to occupy the outer arches of the Gol Gumbaz which they occupied for some time. According to Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. A.—1049c, dated 30th October 1917, none else but the Collector of a District can authorise anybody to use an ancient monument. The Collector of Bijapur, to whom the matter was referred by me, informed me that the use of the outer arches of the Gol Gumbaz for residential purposes was not authorised by him. About the same time a notice was served on the Executive Engineer, Bijapur District, by the President of the Municipal Committee to place certain Bijapur monuments at his disposal to be used as a segregation camp under section 145 of the Bombay District Municipal Act; whereupon the Executive Engineer referred the matter to me. Fortunately no other steps were taken by the President of the Municipal Committee to obtain the possession of the monuments under reference, for residential purposes. Unless stronger measures are adopted by the Government it will not be possible to save the ancient monuments of Bijapur from such illegitimate use.

28. Several guns of the Adil Shahi period are lying on the ramparts of the city and no damage seems to have been done to any

**Damage of the Malik-i-Maidan.** of them at any time. Last year some person or persons chipped away a portion of the great gun called the Malik-i-Maidan and the matter was reported to Government. Elaborate arrangements were made by the Executive Engineer, Bijapur, to prevent a recurrence of the mischief and the bastion was partly rebuilt and altered so as to prevent persons from gaining access to it from more than one point. This gun bastion was inspected by me jointly with Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, and the Executive Engineer, Bijapur District. It was decided that the measures adopted by the Executive Engineer, Bijapur District, were too elaborate and therefore the proposed additions and alterations need not be completed. The re-erection of the side-walls of the bastion to a certain height and the provision of a door was completed. This door will remain locked at night and most probably the gun will not be damaged in future. If any further damage be perpetrated then more stringent measures for guarding the gun and for the admission of the public to its vicinity will have to be adopted.

29. Several large cracks appeared on the outside of the dome of the Gol Gumbaz, after the heavy rains of 1916. Tell-tales were

**Gol Gumbaz.** affixed, but as neither movement nor widening could be detected it was decided to close them. The corbels on one side of the Gol Gumbaz had been restored but those on the other sides and the great Chhajja are disappearing gradually. Measures have been adopted to prevent their total disappearance.

30. The general condition of the majority of the protected monuments at

**Maintenance of Monuments at Bijapur.** Bijapur is far from satisfactory. Caretakers are em-

ployed in one or two cases only and none of the monuments are kept under lock and key. The result is that they are kept in a very dirty condition, the approaches to them are always blocked up with cactus, and monuments, which are situated in or close to inhabited parts of the old city, are generally used as cattle-sheds or as public latrines. If sufficient funds are provided next year then an attempt will be made to employ caretakers for each important monument or group of monuments. The majority of monuments at Bijapur were inspected during the year under review and conservation notes drawn up on them.

31. During the year under review a systematic attempt was made to inspect the ancient monuments situated in the Native States of Kolhapur.

Kolhapur. I visited Kolhapur in September and

inspected the group of Jain temples there which have now been appropriated by the Hindu gods. At the same time I inspected the Panala group of monuments in Panala Fort which belong to the time of the Bahmani Dynasty of Gulbarga and the Adil Shahi Dynasty of Bijapur. These monuments do not seem to have been inspected by an Archaeological officer and were in a neglected condition. I am glad to state that Colonel F. W. Wodehouse, C.I.E., the Resident at Kolhapur, has succeeded in persuading the Kolhapur Darbar to look after its monuments in future. At the request of the Cambay Cambay Darbar Dr. V. S. Sukthankar visited Cambay and inspected the repairs to the great Jami Masjid. He drew up conservation notes on the Jami Masjid and another small Masjid with *mihhrabs* of Makrana Marble on each of which there is a small patch of *pietra dura* work.

32. The Resident at Baroda informs me that no expenditure was incurred by the Baroda Darbar on conservation during the year under review. A large number of ancient monuments in Gujarat lie in the Baroda State and it is a matter of extreme regret that no steps were taken for their conservation. In Kathiawad the Junagadh Junagadh State spent a small sum of money in repairing the Khapra Kodiya Caves and the Mukarba of Bara Sayyid. There was no expenditure on conservation in any other state of the Bombay Presidency.

33. Three of the Archaeological Sub-overseers were taken out on tour by myself. Mr. V. V. Marathe accompanied me on my tours in Sind and inspected the Buddhist Stupa at Gaja near Tando Muhammad Khan, the tombs of the Kalkora and Talpur Amirs at Hyderabad and the tombs on the platform called Satyan-jo-Than at Rohri. Mr. D. G. Madhekar accompanied me in my tours through Belgaum, Dharwar and Ranebennur and Mr. D. G. Dabholkar was present during my inspection of monuments in the Bijapur District.

34. It is a matter of great regret that no experiments were made during the year under review with Meyer's stone cement or Szerelemey's Liquid ; Meyer's Stone cement. Szerelemey's Stone Preservative in any of the Districts of the Bombay Presidency. The importance of these chemicals for the conservation of ancient monuments is self-evident and Officers of the Public Works Department should not miss any opportunity for their use. The staining composition mixture for staining new stone work was used in the Kolaba and Bijapur Districts only. The experiment made at Revdanda Fort, Kolaba District, was successful.

35. Sir Francis Fox's grouting machine was not used in any of the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year under review. Grouting Machine.

#### (b) Central India.

36. In Central India the largest amount of work was done at Sanchi under the direct supervision of the Director General of Archaeology in India and the cost was met from funds placed at his disposal by the Government of India. Details of the work done will be found in the administration report issued by the Director General.

37. The Chhatarpur Darbar spent about five hundred rupees in ordinary repairs to the temples at Khajuraho. The larger temples Khajuraha. needed few repairs and the approaches to them have been kept clean and tidy. The open air Museum is quite full and some of the finer images and sculptures show signs of weathering. The erection of a shed over these sculptures has become a matter of extreme urgency.

38. The conservation of the monuments in the Fort at Surwaya has been completed and all loose sculptures and images have Surwaya. been arranged in the courtyard between the two temples. Mr. M. B. Garde has written a guide-book to the Surwaya ruins which will be published very shortly by the Gwalior Darbar.

39. Rs. 4,725 were spent on the conservation of monuments at Mandu, out of which Rs. 3,350 were spent by the Dhar State Mandu. and Rs. 1,375 were received as Imperial grant-in-aid.

The south side of the balcony of the Jami Masjid was restored and the compound wall on this side was finished. Whitewash was removed from the walls and the platform in front of the *mimbar*. The restoration of broken lintels in the Tomb of Hoshang Shah could not be taken in hand as marble slabs of the size required could not be procured. Arrangements are being made for quarrying the same.

40. The expenditure of Rs. 4,046, in addition to that on the conservation of monuments, by the Dhar State, in maintaining roads leading to the principal monuments at Mandu deserves special mention.

(c) **Rajputana.**

41. In Ajmer the repairs to the Arhai-din-ki-jhopra according to Mr. J. A. Ajmer. Page's Conservation Notes dated the 14th December, were finished. On account of an exceptional rise in the

level of the lake the marble balustrade of the promenade on the Anasagar had to be taken down for a short period, in September.

42. In the temple of Adinatha at Dilwara restorations of broken members Dilwara. still continue. Some pendants and a *torana* have been replaced. It is a matter of extreme regret that in spite of repeated remonstrances the Managers of the temples still countenance lime pointing on the carved surface of the marble. In the temple of Vastupala-Tejahpala a capital and a lintel of blackstone have been replaced with marble.

43. There was no expenditure on conservation in the majority of States Jhalawad. of Rajputana during the year; but in Jhalawad the Dholpur. temple of Chandravati was repaired and Talshahi palace was made habitable in Dholpur.

**IX.—TOUR PROGRAMME FOR 1918-19.**

A number of monuments in Sindh require preliminary inspection prior to their declaration as protected monuments. Practically all districts in Sindh will have to be visited. The principal centres of conservation in the Presidency require inspection twice a year, once during the monsoon and a second time when special repair works are in progress. At the request of the Director General of Archaeology some states in Central India, e.g., Gwalior, Nagod and Ajayagarh, have to be visited. As there will be no excavation in the Bombay Presidency I shall devote the touring season to the inspection of monuments in the Bombay Presidency and Central India.

The inventory of ancient monuments in Rajputana could not be taken up this year by Dr. Sukthankar. Next year he will begin with the Jodhpur State and explore the tract indicated by Professor Bhandarkar in para. 44, p. 12 of the progress report for 1915-16.

R. D. BANERJI, M.A.,

Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India,

Poona, 1st September 1918.

Western Circle.

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## APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX A.  
Superintendent's Diary.  
(Prof. D. R. Bhandarkar.)

(Mr. R. D. Banerji)

Aug.	6th to 8th	... At headquarters.	Oct.	6th	... Rohri to Karachi.
	9th to 11th	... Poona to Sanchi.		6th to 7th	... Karachi to Gaja Steps (at Tando-Mohammed-Khan) and to Hyderabad.
	12th to 15th	... Halt at Sanchi.		7th to 9th	... Hyderabad to Mathura.
	16th	... Sanchi to Servaya.		10th	... Mathura to Dig and back.
	17th to 19th	... Halt at Servaya.		11th	... Halt at Mathura.
	20th to 21st	... Servaya to Diners and back to Poona.		12th	... Mathura to Poona.
	22nd	... At headquarters.		13th	... At headquarters.
	23rd	... Poona to Bijapur.		14th	... Poona to Calcutta.
	24th to 26th	... Halt at Bijapur.		15th to 17th	(16th to 4th Mar. 1918) Halt at Calcutta.
	27th to 1st Sept.	... Bijapur to Poona.		18th to 21st	
Sept.	1st to 3rd	... At headquarters.	March	21st to 24th	1918.
	3rd to 4th	... Poona to Champawat.		25th	... Calcutta to Doda.
	5th to 6th	... Halt at Champawat.		26th	... Doda to Khobzab and back.
	10th to 14th	... Champawat to Panala Fort.		27th	... Doda to Hyderabad (Sind).
	14th to 15th	... Panala to Kohlapur and Harhar.		28th to 13th	... Hyderabad to Bijapur.
	16th	... Harhar to Belgaum.		13th to 15th	... Halt at Bijapur.
	17th	... Belgaum to Dhawar.		16th to 18th	... Bijapur to Rajkot.
	18th to 19th	... Dhawar to Poona.		19th to 21st	... Rajkot to Bayana.
	20th to 21st	... Poona to Ajmer.		22nd	... Bayana to Mathura.
	22nd	... Halt at Ajmer.		23rd	... Mathura to Kuman and back.
Oct.	23rd	... Ajmer to Bharatpur.	Oct.	24th to 25th	... Mathura to Poona.
	24th	... Halt at Bharatpur.		26th to 27th	... At headquarters.
	25th	... Bharatpur to Mathura.		28th	... Poona to Gading.
	26th	... Mathura to Palaj and back.		29th	... Gading to Damodol, Lakundi and back.
	27th to 29th	... Mathura to Nasik and back to Poona.		30th to 31st	... Gading to Bembeay.
	29th to 1st Oct.	... At headquarters.			
	1st to 4th	... Poona to Rohri.			
	4th	... Halt at Rohri.			

### Assistant Superintendent's Diary.

		1917.	1917.	
April	1st to 4th	At headquarters.	Oct.	15th
	5th	... Poona to Karla caves and back.		15th to 4th Nov.
	6th to 12th	At headquarters.	Nov.	5th
	13th	... Poona to Nasik.		6th to 7th
	17th	... Halt at Nasik.		8th
	18th	... Nasik to Sihora.		9th
	19th to 20th	... Sihora to Dewhsar and Yevla.		10th
	20th to 21st	... Yevla to Poona.		11th
	21st to 23rd	At headquarters.		12th
	24th	... Poona to Halol.		12th to 13th Jan. 1918
May	25th to 27th	... Halt at Halol.		At headquarters.
	28th	... Halol to Poona.		
	29th to 25th May	At headquarters.	Jan.	13th
	30th	... Poona to Gokak.		13th to 15th Feb.
	31st to 02nd	... Halt at Gokak.	Feb.	16th to 17th
June	03th	... Gokak to Poona.		17th
	04th to 19th June	At headquarters.		18th
	20th	... Poona to Ambarnath and back to Poona.		19th to 20th
July	21st to 2nd July	At headquarters.		21st to 22nd
	3rd	... Poona to Bombay.		23rd (to 6th Mar.)
	4th	... Halt at Bombay.	Mar.	7th to 9th
	5th	... Bombay to Poona.		10th
	6th to 27th	At headquarters.		11th
	28th	... Poona to Bombay.		12th
	29th	... Bombay to Poona.		13th to 14th
Sept.	30th to 2nd Sept.	At headquarters.		15th to 16th
	3rd	... Poona to Bombay.		17th
	4th to 5th	... Bombay to Nasik.		18th
	6th	... Halt at Nasik.		19th
	7th	... Nasik to Baroda.		20th
	8th to 16th	... Halt at Baroda.		21st
	17th	... Baroda to Surat.		22nd
	18th	... Halt at Surat.		23rd to 24th
	19th	... Surat to Nasik.		25th to 26th
	20th	... Nasik to Bombay.		27th to 30th
Oct.	21st	... Bombay to Poona.		31st
	22nd to 13th Oct.	At headquarters.		At headquarters.
	14th	... Poona to Bombay.		Poona to Bombay.

## APPENDIX B.

## List of Drawings prepared during the year 1917-18.

Serial No.	Locality.	Title.	Material.	Scale.	Remarks.
1393	Bombay Presidency	Elephanta, Plan of Cave No. V	Paper, Ink...	1" = 16'	
1394	Belgaum	Fort, Plan of Jain Temple No. I	Do. ...	1" = 4'	Completed.
1395	Do.	Do. No. II	Do. ...	1" = 4'	"
1396	Do.	Plan of Brahmanical Temple	Do. ...	1" = 4'	"
1397	Mirpur-Khas (Sind)	Plan of Excavation site	Do. ...	1" = 4'	In progress.
1398	Do.	Minor antiquities found in the Excavation.	Do. ...	1" = 4' and 1" = 16'	"
1399	Do.	Excavated Stupas and their details.	Do. ...	1" = 2'	"
1400	Gyaraspur (Central India)	Plan of Ath-Khamba	Do. ...	1" = 1'	Completed.

## APPENDIX C.

## List of photographs taken during the year 1917-18.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
4630	Full	Three inscription slabs from Bhuj in the Prince of Wales Museum.	Bombay	Bombay.
4631-35	Do.	Collection of Virakkals	Bettigiri	Dharwar.
4636-42	Half	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
4643	Full	Panch Mahuda Masjid, after repair (interior from N. E.)	Champaner	Panch Mahals.
4644	Do.	Do. Minar (from west).	Do.	Do.
4645	Do.	Lila Gumbaz from N. E.	Do.	Do.
4646	Do.	Do. interior showing floor	Do.	Do.
4647	Do.	Do. showing damaged condition of basement.	Do.	Do.
4648	Do.	Do. view from S. W.	Do.	Do.
4649	Do.	Do. do. N. W.	Do.	Do.
4650	Do.	Do. do. west	Do.	Do.
4651	Do.	Do. general view from S. E.	Do.	Do.
4652	Do.	Bohra Masjid (back view, after repairs to chhajja).	Do.	Do.
4653	Do.	Doddabasappa temple (view from S. E.).	Dambal	Dharwar.
4654	Do.	Do. do. (do. north).	Do.	Do.
4655	Half	Do. do. (do. N. E.).	Do.	Do.
4656	Do.	Mahadev temple, east view	Devthan	Nasik.
4657	Do.	Do. interior pillar	Do.	Do.
4658	Full	Do. general view	Do.	Do.
4659	Do.	Do. shrine doorway	Do.	Do.
4660	Half	Pillars in the temple to the east of Mahalinga temple.	Gokak Falls	Belgaum.
4661	Do.	Do. hall of the temple to the S. W. of Mahalinga temple.	Do.	Do.
4662	Full	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.
4663	Do.	Temple to the S. W. of Mahalinga temple (view from S. W.)	Do.	Do.
4664	Do.	Modern pillared hall to the south of Mahalinga temple.	Do.	Do.
4665	Do.	Akka-tangidu temple	Do.	Do.
4666	Do.	Temple near suspended bridge	Do.	Do.
4667	Do.	Ambabai's temple (view from N. E.)	Kolhapur	Kolhapur State.
4668	Do.	Do. (do. S. E.)	Do.	Do.
4669	Do.	Do. (do. N. W.)	Do.	Do.
4670	Do.	Do. (do. S. W.)	Do.	Do.
4671	Do.	Porch in front of Navagraha temple	Do.	Do.
4672	Do.	Navagraha temple, ceiling	Do.	Do.
4673	Do.	Temple of Seshasayin at the back of Ambabai's temple (view from N. W.)	Do.	Do.
4674	Do.	Do. do. frieze from S. W.	Do.	Do.
4675	Do.	Do. do. ceiling	Do.	Do.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—*continued.*

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
4676	Full	Temple of Narasimha outside the compound.	Kolhapur	Kolhapur State.
4677	Do.	Do. Omkaresvar, ceiling	Do.	Do.
4678	Half	Tomb of Raja Bhoj (view from east)	Panala	Do.
4679	Full	Mazar of Sa'ad-ud-din (do. S. W.)	Do.	Do.
4680	Do.	Temple in courtyard of Sa'ad-ud-din (view from N. W.)	Do.	Do.
4681	Do.	Reservoir close to courtyard of Sa'ad-ud-din (view from S. E.)	Do.	Do.
4682	Do.	Andhar Baoli, exterior	Do.	Do.
4683	Do.	Do. (interior showing steps)	Do.	Do.
4684	Do.	Fort-wall (view from Andhar Baoli)	Do.	Do.
4685	Do.	Tin-darwaza, outer gate	Do.	Do.
4686	Do.	Do. second gate from east	Do.	Do.
4687	Do.	Do. interior gate (front)	Do.	Do.
4688	Do.	Do. back view from west	Do.	Do.
4689	Do.	Masjid near Tin-darwaza (view from east)	Do.	Do.
4690	Do.	Nayikin's Sajja (view from S. E.)	Do.	Do.
4691	Do.	Hydari masjid (view from east)	Do.	Do.
4692	Do.	Guest house (outside view from S. W.)	Do.	Do.
4693	Do.	Jain images (broken) near Rama temple	Do.	Do.
4694	Do.	Bagh gate (outside) do.	Do.	Do.
4695	Do.	Do. (inside) do.	Do.	Do.
4696	Do.	The citadel or granary (outside from S. E.)	Do.	Do.
4697	Do.	Do. (details of inside from N. E.)	Do.	Do.
4698	Do.	Namaz-gah (from east)	Do.	Do.
4699	Do.	Tank on hill-side close to Sa'ad-ud-din's Mazar (from N. E.)	Do.	Do.
4700	Do.	Galtesvar Mahadeo temple (general view from S. E.)	Sarnal	Kaira.
4701	Do.	Do. do. porch (from S. E.)	Do.	Do.
4702	Do.	Do. do. (view from N. W.)	Do.	Do.
4703	Do.	Do. do. (view from south).	Do.	Do.
4704	Half	Gondesvar Mahadev temple (general view from N. E.)	Sinnar	Nasik.
4705	Full	Do. do. (do.)	Do.	Do.
4706	Do.	Do. do. interior pillar (from N. E.)	Do.	Do.
4707-10	Do.	Four inscription stones in the Watson Museum.	Rajkot	Rajkot State.

## SINDH.

4711	Full	Yar Muhammad's tomb (front)	Khudabad	Larkhana.
4712	Do.	Do. do. varieties of tiles	Do.	Do.
4713	Do.	Stepped pyramidal structure	Landhi	Karachi.
4714	Half	Do. do. details of top-piece.	Do.	Do.
4715	Full	A pot carved out of stone near do.	Do.	Do.

## RAJPUTANA.

4716	Full	Ukha Mandir (front view)	Bayana	Bayana State
4717	Do.	Do. do.	Do.	Do.
4718	Do.	Do. (interior from courtyard)	Do.	Do.
4719	Do.	Tower near Ukha Mandir	Do.	Do.
4720	Do.	Gateway (view from N.)	Do.	Do.
4721	Do.	Kazi's Mosque (interior)	Do.	Do.
4722	Do.	Jhalar Baoli, doorway S. E.	Do.	Do.
4723	Do.	Do. do. N. E.	Do.	Do.
4724	Do.	Do. do. N. W.	Do.	Do.
4725	Do.	Do. interior	Do.	Do.

## APPENDIX D.

Inscriptions copied during the year 1917-18.

Serial No.	Locality.	Position of inscriptions.
2818	Bayana	Kazi's mosque.
2819	Do.	Jhalat Baoli, north-east doorway.
2820	Do.	Do, on west side.
2821	Do.	Do, south-east doorway.
2822	Do.	Ukha masjid.
2823	Do.	Ukha Mandir, on a slab under a pillar of south veranda.
2824-31	Bijapur	Bijapur Museum.
2832	Champaner	Halol gate, right side.
2833	Do.	Do, left side.
2834	Do.	Godhra gate, right side.
2835	Do.	Do, left side
2836	Do.	Jami masjid (archway).
2837	Depar-Gangro	On a tomb near the Thul.
2838	Junagadh	Khapra-Kodiya caves.
2839	Kolhapur	Ganapati's temple close to Maha-darwaza to the left.
2840	Do.	On a pillar of the temple of Navagraha.
2841	Do.	On a shrine of Mahadev temple close to the left entrance of Ambabai's temple.
2842	Do.	Hari-Haresvar temple to the left of Ambabai's temple.
2843	Do.	In the temple of Seshasayin.
2844	Do.	On the back of the Omkaresvar temple.
2845-47	Panala	On the wall of the modern temple close to the tomb of Raja Bhoj.
2848-50	Do.	In courtyard of Sa'ad-ud-din's tomb.
2851	Do.	On the wall of Reservoir close to Sa'ad-ud-din's tomb.
2852	Do.	On main arch of Andhar Baoli.
2853	Do.	On outer gate of Tin Darwaza.
2854	Do.	In Dargah of the twelve Imams.
2855	Do.	In a room of the ground floor of the Residency.
2856	Do.	In a paved tank on the hill-side close to tomb of Sa'ad-ud-din.
2857	Do.	On a stone lying in Somala tank.
2858	Do.	On a platform close to Ambabai's temple.
2859-65	Rajkot	Watson Museum.
2866	Rohri	On a gateway of Mad-ud-din.
2867	Sanchi	On a loose slab.
2868	Sakkar	In the shrine of Zinda Pir.
2869	Survaya	On a slab in Survaya Fort.
2870	Do.	On a pillar near the eastern gate.

## APPENDIX E.

## Annual Expenditure of Survey.

Salaries—		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Superintendent	...	5,987	14	5			
Assistant Superintendent	...	4,851	13	4			
Establishment	...	5,253	1	6			
					16,092	13	3
Allowances—							
Travelling allowances—							
Superintendent	...	4,715	1	6			
Assistant Superintendent	...	1,684	10	0			
Establishment	...	5,392	13	3			
Grain compensation	...	80	8	0			
Plague allowance	...	85	0	0			
					11,958	0	9
Supplies and Services—							
Excavations	...	367	0	0			
Photography and photo material	...	919	0	0			
Purchase and repair of tents	...	48	13	0			
					1,334	13	

Contingencies—			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Purchase of Stationery	...	...	214	13	9			
Purchase of books and newspapers	...	...	337	13	c			
Liveries to peons	...	...	70	0	0			
Rents, rates and taxes	...	...	26	0	0			
Postage and telegram charges	...	...	420	0	0			
Conveyance of office kit	...	...	1,190	14	6			
Purchase and repair of furniture	...	...	1,443	2	0			
Miscellaneous	...	...	422	7	9			
						4,125	3	0
Grand total	...					33,510	14	0

## APPENDIX F.

### Antiquities acquired by different Museums.

The Secretary to the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Prince of Wales Museum. Western India reports that no additions were made to the Archaeological Section of the Museum during the year 1917-18. Arrangements were made for removing an inscribed slab found outside the fort at Belgaum, which has been built into the walls of the Park Sergeant's quarters, to this Museum.

The Annual Report of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for the year 1917 mentions that "the number of coins added to the Coin Cabinet during the year was 125: of these 21 were silver, 73 copper, 31 billon. Of the total 14 were presented by the Government of the United Provinces, 28 by the Gwalior State, 2 by the Jodhpur Darbar, 1 by the Dr. E. Moses and 80 by the Mr. Kuvalaya Raja."

The coins are of the following description :—

#### SILVER.

##### *Mughal Emperors of India.*

11 Shah Alam II; 2 Mint Ilahabad; 2 Muhammadabad-Banaras, 1201—26; 7 Ahmadnagar, 1198 (24 & 25), 1205-9. Presented by the U. P. Government.

#### *Sassanian.*

8 presented by Mr. Kuvalaya Raja (still under examination).  
2 Firoz, presented by the Jodhpur Darbar.

#### BILLON.

##### *Pathan Sultans of Delhi.*

2 Shamsuddin Altamsh.

##### *Contemporaries of the Early Sultans of Delhi.*

1 Nasir-uddin Qubacha, presented by the U. P. Government.

#### COPPER.

##### *Dutch East India Company.*

1 Half-paisa, presented by Dr. Moses.

##### *Chahamana Dynasty of Narwar.*

10 Coins of Chahadadeva.

10 Coins of Asaladeva.

8 Coins of Gopaladeva.

72 (Copper and billon) Coins presented by Mr. Kuvalaya Raja are under examination.

The Curator of the Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay, has supplied me with the following extracts from his Annual Report regarding acquisitions :—

"During the year under report, 15 photographs pertaining to the past history of the island were purchased from Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

"The Chairman of the Bombay City Improvement Trust was pleased to comply with my request for a loan of the negatives of photographs taken of the different parts of the city, where operations for improving the slums had been carried on by the Trust. About one hundred and thirty negatives were sent to the Museum and prints in Bromide were taken from them by the First Assistant. But for want of room

only thirty have been used in the old Bombay Room as these were found to be typical ones.

"A plan of the Town Hall in Bombay was sent by the Executive Engineer, Presidency, in compliance with the request of the Curator.

"A photograph of Richard Bourchier (Governor of Bombay, 1750-60) was purchased from the Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Historical Society.

"A photograph of a pencil sketch by Lord Colville of the likeness of Sir George Russel Clark (Governor of Bombay, 1847-48) was presented to the Museum by his grandson, Sir G. R. Clark, C.B., K.C.M.G.

"A photogravure of General Meadow (Governor of Bombay, 1788-90) published in Lovet's catalogue, was obtained from the copy of the book presented to the Museum by the Government of Madras.

"His Excellency Lord Willingdon was pleased to accede to my request to allow photographs of the Government House, Malabar Point, being taken for exhibition in the Old Bombay Room.

"Mr. S. T. Sheppard has presented the Museum with a photograph of Sir Henry Oxenden (Governor of Bombay, 1669)."

During the year under review 36 coins were added to the Cabinet of the Poona Archaeological Museum, Poona. Museum. Of these 13 were of gold, 15 silver, 6 billon and 2 copper. Coins were received as presentations from the Government of the United Provinces, and from the Government of Madras. A classified list of these coins is given below:—

- 12 Gold South Indian coins, presumably of the Kadamba dynasty, bearing short inscriptions; found at Kodur, Nellore District, Madras Presidency. Presented by the Madras Government.
- 1 Gold Gajapati Pagoda; same provenance and donor as above.
- 1 Billon coin of Madanapala of the Gahadavala dynasty of Kanauj (?), found in the Bijnor District, United Provinces, and presented by the U. P. Government.
- 2 Billon coins of Sultan Shamsuddin Altamsh of Delhi; same provenance and donor.
- 2 Billon coins of Sultana Raziya of Delhi, same provenance and donor.
- 1 Billon coin of Sultan Muizuddin Bahram of Delhi; same provenance and donor.
- 2 Copper coins of Sultan Husain Shah of the Sharqi Dynasty of Jaunpur, found in the Moradabad District, United Provinces, same donor.
- 1 Silver coin of Aurangzeb-Alamgir; no date; mint Etawah; found in the Agra District, United Provinces; same donor.
- 1 Silver coin of Aurangzeb-Alamgir; regnal year 44; mint Lakhnau, found in the Sitapur District, United Provinces; same donor.
- 5 Silver coins of Shah Alam II., mint Muhammadabad-Banaras; found in the Unao District, United Provinces; same donor.
- 8 Silver coins of Shah Alam II., mint Ahmadnagar-Farrukhabad; same provenance and donor.

The Executive Engineer, Bijapur, informs me that the following specimens were purchased for the Bijapur Museum during the year under review:—

- 2 Old gun barrels.
- 1 Old painting of Amir-ul-Mominjin (Ali).
- 1 Do. do. of Ghaus-ul-Azam and Shaikh Sana.
- 6 Do. do. of the Ragamala Series.
- 1 Persian Manuscript of the *Benazir Badremunir*.
- 1 Old Sanad of the Emperor Muhammad Shah of Delhi.
- 7 Copper Coins of the Adilshahi Dynasty.
- 4 Large cloth paintings:—(1) Mairaj, (2) Amir Hamza, (3) Maula Ali Janaza (4) Four Pirs.
- 2 China pieces.
- 1 Betelaut Cracker.
- 1 Manuscript of the *Khamsai-t-Nizam*.

3 Pictures.—(1) Chauh Bibi, (2) Rambha, (3) Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti.  
 10 Old texts (6 in Arabic and 4 in Persian).  
 4 Old pictures on canvas.  
 1 Old picture on wooden panel.  
 1 Do. do. with monkeys.  
 1 Do. do. of Kuchik Khan.  
 1 Do. do. of Pir Padshah Sahib.  
 1 Do. do. of Sultan Muinuddin.  
 1 Do. do. of Shahbaz Hussain.  
 1 Do. do. of Khwaja Hafiz.  
 1 Do. do. of Ali and a lady.  
 1 Do. do. of Raja Nek.  
 1 Do. do. of Malik Ambar.  
 1 Do. do. of 6 Pirs.  
 2 Illuminated MSS. of the Quran.

The Superintendent, Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, has favoured me with the following list of acquisitions to the Museum:—

Stone inscription dated Samvat 1377. It records the death of Naik Sacha.

Images of Rahu and Ketu, on a common pedestal.

Image of Buddha.

Portraits of following Maharanas of Mewar:—(1) Udayasimha, (2) Pratapasimha, (3) Amarasingha I, (4) Rajasingha, (5) Jayasingha, (6) Amarasingha II, (7) Samgramasingha, (8) Sarupasingha, (9) Sajjanasingha, and (10) Fatesingha.

The following Coins were added to the museum collection:—

1	Silver, Nasiruddin Mahmud of Delhi, presented by the U. P. Government.
10	Silver, Alauddin Muhammad Shah, do. do.
1	Silver, of the Pathan Period, do. do.
1	Silver, Aurangzeb, do. do.
2	Silver, Gadiya Coin, presented by the Jodhpur Darbar.
6	Gold, South Indian (? Kadamba), presented by the Government of Madras.
2	Gold, Govinda IV (Rashtrakuta), do. do.
1	Gold, Mahendravarman-Pallava, do. do.
1	Gold, Jagadekamalla, do. do.
2	Gold, South Indian, Miscellaneous, do. do.
1	Gold, Gajapati Pagoda, do. do.

The Superintendent of the Sardar Museum and Summair Library, Jodhpur, has favoured me with the following list of additions to Sardar Museum, Jodhpur, that institution during the year under review:—

"Seventy-five Silver coins imitating the coins of the Sassanian Firoz, North-Western type (500 to 1000 A. D.) were found in the Nagor District, from which fifty were added to the cabinet and the rest were kept for distribution. Out of these 25 coins, 17 were distributed among other Museums."

"33 Gadiya coins were found in the Desuri District, out of which 20 were added to the Coin Cabinet and the rest were kept for distribution, which will be done shortly."

The following coins were purchased:—

1	Gold coin of Huvishka.
1	" " of Vasudeva.
1	" " of Samudragupta.
2	" " of Chandragupta II.
1	" " of Puragupta.
17	Silver " of Akbar I.
21	" " of Jahangir.
7	" " of Nurjahan.
7	" " of Shah Alam.
53	" and Copper Miscellaneous.

The following coins were presented by the Government of Madras:—

2	Gold coins of Chola chiefs of the 13th century.
1	" " of the Rashtrakuta Govinda IV.
1	" " of the Pallava Mahendravarman.
1	" " of Jagadekamalla.
1	" " of the Eastern Gangas of Kalinga.
2	" " South Indian, Miscellaneous.

Altogether 189 coins were added to the cabinet during the year under review, of these 14 were gold and 102 silver.

Two stone carvings from the Kiradu temples in the Mallani District of about the 10th century A. D. were added to the collection. In addition to these some old swords, guns, pistols, etc., were acquired.

The statement regarding the acquisitions to the Baroda Museum which has been received from the Director, Baroda Museum, is reproduced here in full:—

"Coins of Western Satraps.

Gold.

- " Coin of Telugu-Chola Chief, Nellore District, 13th Century A. D., legend *Huvavira* in Tamil-Granth.
- " Coin Rastrakuta King (?) Govind IV, 918-33 A. D., legend *gajja* or *gajje* in Devnagari.
- " Coin of legend *yanu* in Telugu-Kanada.
- " Coin of Pallava King (?) Mahendravarman I, about 618 A. D., legend *katachittra* or *katachinnu* in Pallva-Chalukyan.
- " Coin of either Jagadekamalla I, 1018-42 A. D. or Jagadekmalla II, 1138-49 A. D., legend *Jagadeka* in old Kanada.
- " Coin with the legend *Muvan* or *Bavana* in Telugu.
- " Coin Fanam of the Ganga dynasty of Kalinganagara, 11th Century (?).
- Do. do. (Impure).
- " Coin  $\frac{1}{2}$  Pagoda of Krishnaraya, Vijayanagar.

" Silver Moghul Coins.

	Name.	Date.	Regnal year.	Mint.
Shah Alum II	...	...	12—	.....
Do.	...	...	34	.....
Do.	...	...	3	Ahmedabad.
Akbar II	...	...	12—	15
Do.	...	...	.....	Do.
Do.	...	...	12—	15
Do.	...	...	1242	22
Do.	...	...	1—	Do.
Do.	...	...	1248	.....
Do.	...	...	1243	.....
Do.	...	...	1243	.....
Do.	...	...	123—	.....
Do.	...	...	1242	.....
Do.	...	...	1234	14
Do.	...	...	.....	Do.

" Coins of Kings of Gujrath.

	Name.	Date.
Mahmud Shah III	...	...
Ahmed Shah III	...	...
Muzaffar Shah III	...	...
Do.	...	...
Do.	...	...

" Gaekwad coins in Silver.

	Name.	Date	Regnal year.	Mint.
Ganapatray with the name Shah Alum and Ga	...	...	4	Ahmedabad
Do. do. do.	...	...	.....	Do.
Do. do. Akbar Shah	...	...	.....	Do.

The Curator of the Watson Museum, Rajkot, has sent the following list of coins added to the Archaeological Section of that institution:—

*Græco-Bactrian.*

1 Copper Apollodotos (square).

*Western Satraps.*

1 Silver Yasodaman, II Saka 245.

*Guptas.*

3 Silver Skandagupta.

1 " (Doubtful).

*Sultans of Gujarat.*

2 Copper Ahmad I (830 A. H.).

40 Silver Mahmud I (Mints Mahmudabad and Mustafabad).

10 " Muzaffar (II) bin Mahmud (921-30 A. H.).

2 " Bahadur (941-943 A. H.).

4 " Muzaffar II (or III).

4 " Mahmud III.

During the year under review no specimens were added to the Archaeological Section of the following Museums:—

Victoria Museum, Karachi; Bhavnagar Museum; Barton Museum, Junagadh; Victoria Hall, Udaipur.

APPENDIX G.

Treasure Trove.

The following information regarding ancient coins dealt with according to the regulations framed under Act VI of 1878 is taken from the Annual Report of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, a copy of which was received from the Honorary Secretary of that Institution. "There were 455 coins under examination at the close of 1916 and 502 were received during the year under report. The latter included (a) 168 Silver from the Collector of Thana, (b) 71 Silver from the Collector of West Khandesh, (c) 40 Silver from the Collector of Satara, (d) 63 Gold from the Collector of Dharwar, (e) 147 Silver and 27 Copper from the Collector of Satara, (f) 24 Silver from the Mamlatdar of Newara and (g) 3 Gold and 59 Silver from the Mamlatdar of Shripur; of these 634 (a, 69 and of b, c, 2 out of 147, from the Collector of Satara, and 455, under examination last year) were returned, being of no numismatic importance and 323 are still under examination."

✓ 101 Silver punch-marked coins were found in the Palanpur State and were sent to this office for examination and distribution. Palanpur. Prof. Bhandarkar sent the hoard to Mr. K. N. Dikshit for examination, who submitted a detailed report on it.

194 Silver coins were found some years ago in the Bawisi Thana of the Mahikantha Agency. They were acquired at the cost of the Bawisi Thana Fund and sent to this office for sale. As no claimants have appeared the find seems to have lapsed to the Crown and the Government have been addressed for permission to distribute the find according to the respective needs of the various institutions on the distribution list.

The resident at Gwalior informs me that 98 Silver coins were found in the Gwalior State as Treasure Trove. They were sent to the Officer-in-charge of the Archaeological section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for examination and the report of that expert is still awaited.

## APPENDIX H.

## (a) PROTECTED MONUMENTS.

*List of monuments declared protected during 1917-18.*

District.	Taluka.	Town or Village.	Name or description of the Monument.	Class.	Authority.
Bijapur	Hungund	Amingad	Old gate	II a	G. O. No. 2654, G. D., dated 20th April 1917.
Bijapur	Muddebihal	Talikot	Sri Ramdev temple with its compound and well.	II b	G. O. No. 2992, G. D., dated 4th May 1917.
Kaira	Kapadvanj	Kapadvanj	Kund in the market place	II b	G. O. No. 2905, G. D., dated 1st May 1917.
Sholapur	Sholapur	Ghodesvar	Tomb of Begami	II b	G. O. No. 2907, G. D., dated 1st May 1917.

## (b) AGREEMENTS.

(i) *List of monuments for which agreements have been obtained from the Trustees or Owners during 1917-18.*

District.	Taluka.	Town or Village.	Name or description of the Monument.	Class.	Authority.
Bijapur	Muddebihal	Talikot	Sri Ramdev temple with its compound and well.	II b	G. O. No. 2992, G. D., dated 4th May 1917.
Do.	Bijapur	Bijapur	Ambarkhana	II b	G. O. No. 3854, G. D., dated 1st June 1916.
Dharwar	Hubli	Unkal	Kalimesvar temple	I b	G. O. No. 489, G. D., dated 21st January 1918.
Do.	Kaira	Do.	Adhargunchi	I b	Do.
	Kapadvanj	Kapadvanj	Kund in the Market place	II b	G. O. No. 8822, G. D., dated 11th December 1917.
Kanara	Sirsi	Banavasi	Madhukeshvar temple	II b	G. O. No. 874, G. D., dated 8th February 1917.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Carved bedstead of stone	I b	Do.
Do.	Siddapur	Bilgi	Virupaksha temple	II b	Do.
East Khan-	Chalisgaon	Vaghli	Three inscription slabs in the temple of Krishna.	I b	G. O. No. 6562, G. D., dated 21st September 1917.
desh.					
Sakkar	Rohri	Rohri	Tombs of Satyan-jo-Than	I b	G. O. No. 8704, G. D., dated 7th December 1917.
Sholapur	Sholapur	Ghodesvar	Tomb of Begami	II b	G. O. No. 2907, G. D., dated 1st May 1917.

(ii) *List of monuments for which Government sanction authorising the Collectors to enter into agreements with the Trustees or Owners has been obtained.*

District.	Taluka.	Town or Village.	Name or description of the Monument.	Class.	Authority.
Ahmadabad	Viramgam	Viramgam	Manas Talav and Shrines	II b	G. O. No. 2697, G. D., dated 23rd April 1917.
Do.	North Dask-	Ahmedabad	Malik Alam's Mosque	II b	Do.
Do.	rohi.	City.			
Do.	Do.	Do.	Dastur Khan's Masjid	I b	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Sayyid Alam's Masjid	I b	Do.
Dharwar	Hubli	Unkal	Kalamesvar temple	I b	G. O. No. 489, G. D., dated 21st January 1918.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Jain image	I b	Do.
Kaira	Kapadvanj	Kapadvanj	Kund in market place	II b	G. O. No. 8822, G. D., dated 11th December 1917.
East Khan-	Pachora	Sangamesvar	Mahadev Temple	II b	G. O. No. 3999, G. D., dated 11th June 1917.
desh.	Do.	Chalisgaon	Three inscription slabs in the temple of Krishna.	I b	G. O. No. 6562, G. D., dated 21st September 1917.

## APPENDIX K.

## Statement of expenditure on Conservation Works carried out in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1917-18.

## NORTHERN DIVISION.

District.	Taluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of time, rate.	Amount allotted during 1917-18.	Actual expendi- ture in 1917-18 in round.	Description of work.	Remarks.	Nature of work.
Ahmadabad	Daskrohi	Vatva	Tombs	Rs. 328	Rs. 400	Rs. 398	Renewal of bases, columns, lintels, jambs and clearing vegetation.	Completed	Special repairs.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Roza	200	Nil.	104	Lime plaster to dome and terrace. Filling cracks in domes.	In progress	Do.
Do.	Dholka	Dholka	Khan Masjid	299	500	63	Do.	Do.	Current repairs.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Archaeological Buildings in the district.	2,000	2,000	1,994	Do.	Do.	Do.
Broach and Surat	Broach	Broach	Dutch tombs	35	35	35	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Jami Masjid	151	144	144	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Olpad	Dhav	Vaux's Tomb	25	25	25	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kairana and Mahmudabad	Mahmudabad	Sojali	Tombs of Saifuddin and Nizamuddin.	142	120	120	Do.	Do.	Do.
Panch Mahals.	Do.	Mahmudabad	Bhamaria well	50	32	32	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Halol	Champaner	Patar Rora	83	79	79	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Bohra Masjid	108	92	92	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kevda Masjid	83	75	75	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Nagina Masjid	83	80	80	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Jami Masjid	156	157	157	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Walls of citadel	349	219	219	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Lila Gumbaz	108	67	67	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Halol	Sikandar Shah's tomb.	120	63	63	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Thasra	Sarnal	Gaiteswar temple	2,739	1,000	1,029	In progress	Special repairs.	Do.
Do.	Halol	Champaner	Archaeological buildings.	49,737	8,800	8,802	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kolaba	Mahad	Raigadh	Shivaji's tomb and Mahadev temple.	70	70	70	Completed	Current repairs.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pal	Caves	40	40	40	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Alibag	Revdanda	Monuments in Portuguese Fort.	250	250	250	Do.	Do.	Do.
Presidency	Panvel	Gharapuri	Elephanta caves	2,050	2,050	2,050	Do.	Current repairs and maintenance.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	85	85	82	Do.	Maintenance.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	11	11	11	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	11	11	11	Do.	Do.	Do.
Thana	Salsette	Kanheri	Caves	948	Nil.	378	In progress	Special repairs.	Do.
Do.	Bassein	Bassein	Tombs in Fort	10	...	100	Completed	Current repairs.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Old Portuguese remains in Fort.	100	100	101	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Kalyan	Ambarnath	Temple	2,029	Nil.	80	In progress	Special repairs.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	50	50	49	Completed	Current repairs.	Do.

## CENTRAL DIVISION.

Ahmadnagar	Ahmadnagar	Ahmadnagar	Ahmadnagar	Rs. ...	Rs. 65	Rs. 60	....	Completed	Current repairs.
Do.	Do.	Pedgaon	Tomb of Nizam Ahmad Shah.	12	8	8	....	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ratanwadi	Lakshmi-Narayan temple.	12	12	12	....	Do.	Do.
East Khandesh.	Chalisgaon	Patna	Amriteswar temple	50	50	50	....	Do.	Do.
West Khandesh	Sakri	Balsana	Mahesvar-Maha dev temple.	12	12	12	Pay of caretaker	Do.	Maintenance.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Old temple	88	88	88	Repairs to old gateways.	Do.	Special repairs.
Nasik	Yeola	Deothan	Fort and caves	12	12	12	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ankai	Mahadev temple	450	93	93	Removal of earth from roof.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Sinnar	Caves	218	200	176	176	....	Do.	Current repairs.
Do.	Do.	Aisvar temple	100	100	18	18	....	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gondesvara temple	72	72	172	172	....	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	140	133	133	Pay of caretaker	Completed	Special repairs.
Do.	Nasik	Pathardi	Pandu Lena caves	1,016	190	392	Firing of channel iron frame in south porch, fixing angle iron diagonally across each column and erection of wire fencing.	Do.	Maintenance.
Do.	Dindori	Ambegaon	Mabadev temple	2,021	820	668	Repairs to plinth and fixing of iron work.	Do.	Special repairs.

## CENTRAL DIVISION—continued.

District.	Taluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of estimate.	Amount allotted during 1917-18.	Actual expenditure in 1917-18 in round.	Description of work.	Remarks.	Nature of work.
Poona	Maval	Karla	Caves	Rs. ...	Rs. 550	Rs. 541	Repairs to monuments and antiquities.	Completed ...	Current repairs.
	Do.	Bhaja	Do.	Do. ...	100	90			Do. ...
	Do.	Bedsa	Do.	Do. ...	100	91			Do. ...
	Do.	Junnar	Do.	Do. ...	400	332			Do. ...
	Do.	Do.	Do.	... ...	118	... ...			... ...
Sholapur	Sholapur	Sholapur	Fort	... ...	200	154	Providing notice board.	Completed ...	Current repairs.
	Do.	Karmala	Do.	Do. ...	50	50			Do. ...
	Do.	Velapur	Temples and Virakalkas.	... ...	20	20			Do. ...
	Do.	Sholapur	Tomb of Begami	... ...	21	21			Maintenance.

## SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Belgaon	Sampgaon	Deogaon	Archaeological buildings.	1,058	Nil.	1,021	Providing notice boards	In progress...	Maintenance.
*Do.	Do.	Do.	Temple	33	Nil.	33	Repairs to dry stone pitching, repairs to roof, stone steps, etc.	Completed ...	Special repairs.
Bijapur	Bijapur	Bijapur	Ibrahim Rauza	5,174	...	577	Fixing expanded metal in flat iron frames to openings of cellar, construction of support arches.	In progress...	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1,434	...	703	Constructing one support arch.	Completed ...	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Gol Gumbaz	684	1,000	799	Filling in cracks of dome.	Do. ...	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	187	...	79	Removal of old scaffoldings and scribblings on walls.	In progress...	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Malik-i-Maidan	1,032	...	906	Additions and alterations to gun bastion.	Do. ...	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	20	...	19	Pay of caretaker	Completed ...	Maintenance.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Jod Gumbaz (Twin Sisters).	293	1,000	182	Clearing compound	In progress...	Special repairs
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	3,932	...	490	Construction of compound wall.	Do. ...	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Archaeological buildings.	2,000	2,000	1,882	Necessary annual repairs.	Completed ...	Current repairs
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	826	...	524	Demarcating lands to be kept as open sites round archaeological buildings.	In progress...	Maintenance
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	2,254	84	201	Providing notice boards.	Do. ...	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Jami Masjid	309	...	164	Removal of infillings, closing of gaps, fixing of expanded metal in frame in south wing.	Do. ...	Special repairs.
Do.	Do.	Ainapur	Jahan Begam's Tomb.	...	...	325	Purchase of private buildings in the vicinity.	Do. ...	Maintenance.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. Mahals.	1,477	1,480	638	Providing angle iron frames to doors.	Do. ...	Special repairs.
Do.	Do.	Bijapur	Contribution to Bijapur Museum.	464	464	464	.....	.....	Archaeological share towards the contribution for the Museum.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	...	236	.....	.....	Public Works Department share towards the contribution for the Museum.
Do.	Badami	Pattadkal	Temples	5,345	1,000	121	Repairs to mandapas	In progress...	Maintenance.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Jain temple in the Mission compound.	385	...	67	.....	Do. ...	Special repairs.
Do.	Do.	Badami	Bhutanath temple (group No. 2).	786	...	104	Removal of vegetation.	Do. ...	Current repairs.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Bhutanath temple (group No. 1).	268	...	4	Do. ....	Do. ...	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Banasankari temple.	239	...	94	Removal of decayed trees and repairs to masonry.	Do. ...	Special repairs.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Small temples on the knoll.	250	...	60	Removal of vegetation.	Completed ...	Current repairs.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Temple on the spur S. E. of Sureli.	168	...	7	Do. ....	Do. ...	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Caves	72	72	72	Caretaker's pay	In progress...	Maintenance.
Do.	Hunsund	Aiholi	Old temple	9,747	1,000	156	.....	.....	Special repairs.
Do.	Do.	Bagalkot	Temples in the sub-division.	192	...	130	Pay of caretaker	.....	Maintenance.
Dharwar	Hangal	Balambid	Ramesvar temple	150	Nil	22	Providing temporary buttresses, resetting stone facing, providing new ashlar masonry facing.	Completed ...	Special repairs.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kalmesvar temple	42	...	31	.....	Do. ...	Current repairs.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Ramesvar temple	9	...	9	.....	Do. ...	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Virabhadra temple	12	...	12	.....	Do. ...	Do.
Do.	Karajgi	Haralhalli	Somesvar temple	1,170	1,170	822	Removing earth and vegetation from roof and wall and removing broken slabs.	In progress...	Special repairs.
Do.	Do.	Haveri	Siddhesvar temple	10	...	10	.....	Completed ...	Current repairs.
Do.	Gadag	Lakundi	Manikesvar temple	993	990	980	Pulling down and rebuilding fallen walls.	Do. ...	Special repairs.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kasivisvesvar temple.	27	...	27	.....	Do. ...	Current repairs.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Namesvar temple	25	...	25	.....	Do. ...	Do.
Do.	Do.	Dambal	Doddabasava nna temple.	20	...	20	.....	Do. ...	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Somesvar temple	20	...	20	.....	Do. ...	Do.
Do.	Ranebennur	Chowdanpur	Muktesvar temple	15	...	11	.....	Do. ...	Do.
Do.	Hubli	Unkal	Four-porched temple.	12	...	12	.....	Do. ...	Do.
Do.	Shivgaon	Bankapur	Nagaresvar temple	18	...	16	.....	Do. ...	Do.
Kanara	Sirs	Somasagar	Siva temple	75	75	70	Resetting chajja slabs and plinth slabs, repairing steps, removal of debris and vegetation.	In progress...	Special repairs.

## SOUTHERN DIVISION—continued.

District.	Taluka.	Place.	Name of monument.	Amount of work.	Amount spent during 1917-18.	Amount spent in 1917-18 in arrears.	Description of work.	Remarks.	Nature of work.
Kanara	Sirsi	Sonda	Siva temple	Rs. 121	Rs. 170	Rs. 155	Removal of vegetation, levelling ground, purchase of fixing materials.	In progress.	Special repairs.
Ramagiri	Rajapur	Vijayadurg	Fort	300	220	150	Removal of vegetation, replacement of displaced stones, pointing.	Completed.	Current repairs.
Do.	Ramagiri	Jayajail	Do.	100	100	100	Filling in of cracks and removal of vegetation.	(Do.)	Do.
Do.	Bhadrakal	Bhadrakal	Slab and tomb	—	—	—	Current repairs.	Do.	Do.
Satara	Satara	Satara	Vada in Fort	—	—	15	Repair to old stone boards.	Do.	Maintenance.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Hill Fort	—	—	279	Current repairs.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. Infantry Barracks	—	—	203	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mahabaleshwar	General Peter Ladwick	—	—	10	Repairs	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Karurja	Arrangzeh's column.	220	—	180	Providing stone boards	Completed.	Maintenance.
Do.	Do.	Pratapgadhi	Afrooz Khan's tomb	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	Karad	Jakhinvali	Buddhist caves	—	—	—	—	—	—

## INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION.

Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Ghulam Shah Kalhora's tomb	123	120	123	Pay of carpenter, repairs to pavement, supplying wire netting, removal of vegetation.	Completed.	Current repairs and maintenance.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	215	—	200	Collection of broken pieces of marble, mosaic, joints of glazed tiles, providing coloured "Chirali" tiles round edges of glazed tiles, provision of lamps, removing water spouts, repairs to lime work in windows, repairs to tombs on platforms, providing wire netting in wooden frames.	Do.	Special repairs.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Ghulam Nabi Kalhora tomb	123	120	123	Repairs to stone pavement, providing wire netting to chesterian windows, pay of carpenter.	Do.	Current repairs and maintenance.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	563	—	561	Repairing joints of glazed tiles on external faces of the walls with coloured "Chirali" mortar, providing coloured "Chirali" tiles round edges of glazed tiles, filling in gaps in the platform with burnt brick and lime mortar, repairing side walls of the platform, restoration of certain portions of the pavement and repairs to minor tombs.	Do.	Special repairs.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Archaeological buildings, Tombs	—	—	—	—	—	Repairs.	
Karachi	Tatia	Maki Hills	Do.	659	700	672	Requires in plaster, cement crevices and pointing, etc.	In progress.	Special repairs.	
Do.	Larkana	Do. Dada	Khudabadi	Do.	120	10	123	Pay of carpenter, repair of existing repairs to tiles and removal of vegetation, etc.	Completed.	Maintenance—Current repairs and maintenance.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	350	300	312	Chamotte plaster to dome, filling in depressions.	Do.	Special repairs.	
Western Nara	Do.	Do.	Jami Masjid	70	70	73	Pay of carpenter, removal of debris, making drains, etc.	Do.	Current repairs and maintenance.	
Do.	Kala Dero	Kala Bhando	Tomb of Rao Bhando	865	830	837	Repairing and whitewashing the exterior of the dome, providing suspended metal in wooden frames in openings in the dome, underpinning walls, pointing with lime mortar, cleaning debris.	Do.	Special repairs.	

## INDUS LEFT BANK DIVISION.

Eastern Nara	Mirpurkhas	Khabro Dara	Buddhist Stupa	171	170	170	Pay of carpenter, repairs to stupa's base, repairs to road.	Completed.	Current repairs.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	254	—	251	Supply of bricks.	In progress.	Special repairs.
Falki Canal	Ghoti	Gala	Do.	254	—	182	Providing support arch in the interior of the stupa and cementing plaster top of the stupa.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	125	—	127	Special repairs.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Archaeological monuments	—	—	12	Do.	—	—
Do.	Do.	Do.	Archaeological buildings	—	—	12	Do.	—	—
Nasir Canal	Alora	First Mt. R. Nara	Do.	10	16	16	Renewal of bricks and cement pointing.	Completed.	Current repairs and maintenance.
Do.	Do.	Kala Nur M. Nara	Tomb of Nur Muhammad Kalhora	230	130	120	Payng, repointing over walls, repairs to lime plaster, etc.	Do.	Do.

## APPENDIX L.

## Central India.

In the Bhopal State considerable progress was made in the repairs to the Stupas at Sanchi under the direct supervision of Director General of Archaeology in India, the entire expenditure being met from Imperial Funds.

In Chhatarpur Rs. 438-1-6 were spent on the temples at Khajuraho. The details show that the major part of amount was spent on current or ordinary repairs. Rs. 52-3-6 were spent on washing and Rs. 79-2-6 on cleaning, while Rs. 299-15-0 were spent in cement pointing to a temple to prevent leakage of rain water. The expenditure on special repairs amounts only to Rs. 6-12-6 which was spent in renewing a broken stone.

In the Rewa State Rs. 25 were spent on the removal of vegetation on and around the temple at Chandreh during the Shivaratri Festival. The inscriptions at Allaghat and Piawan required no attention.

The following statement received from the Political Agent in the Southern States of Central India shows the work done and expenditure incurred on the conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Dhar State during the year 1917-18:—

Locality.	Name of monuments.	Amount, in rupees, of estimates sanctioned.	Expenditure in rupees incurred during 1917-18.	Description of work done.
	<i>Works done from the Imperial Grant.</i>			
Mandu ...	Jami Masjid ... {	1,775 { 5,940 }	1,375	(1) Restoration of the south side, balcony; (2) building up a compound wall; (3) removing debris on the south; (4) removing whitewash from the prayer chamber.
	Hoshang's tomb ...	1,625	...	Arrangements are being made to quarry marble blocks for the big lintels.
	<i>Works done from the Dhar State Funds.</i>			
	Jami Masjid ...	...	197	(1) Scraping off the grass from the paving in the courtyard; (2) clearing jungle in the compound; (3) repairing the compound walls.
	Hoshang's tomb ...	...	100	Scraping off the grass from the paving and the dilapidated graves.
	Jahaz Mahal ...	...	89	(1) Scraping off the grass within the compound; (2) clearing the jungle within the compound and around the building; (3) repairing the compound wall.
	Hindola Mahal ...	...	23	Do.
	Champa Baodi ...	...	5	Clearing jungle on the west and making an approach road.

Locality.	Name of monuments.	Amount, in rupees, of estimates sanctioned.	Expenditure in rupees incurred during 1917-18.	Description of work done.
		Rs.	Rs.	
	Dilawar Khan's Mosque.	...	38	(1) Clearing jungle and grass within compound.
	Chisti Khan's Palace.	...	10	Clearing jungle from and round building; (2) making approach road.
	Darya Khan's tomb.	...	16	Clearing jungle from compound.
	Tauli Mahal	...	12	Removing vegetation from building.
	Rupamati's Pavilion.	...	30	Scraping off grass within compound and clearing jungle.
	Chhappan Mahal	...	30	Do.
	Hammam	...	3	Do.
	Gadashah's shop	...	10	Clearing jungle on west.
	Jali Mahal Tomb south of Sagar Tank.	...	8	Clearing jungle round building.
	Malik Mughis's Mosque.		29	Scraping off grass from the courtyard and clearing jungle within compound.
	Baz Bahadur's palace.	...	59	Do.
	Khilji Mausoleum	...	111	Clearing grass and jungle within compound.
	Custodians for the above buildings.	...	672	Caretaker's pay.
	Miscellaneous	...	49	Contingencies.
	Bhojsala (Kamal Mola).	...	108	Removing vegetation from the building and caretaker's pay.
	Lat Masjid	...	129	Do.

The balcony on the south side of the Jami Masjid was restored and a compound wall built on the same side. Debris was removed, and whitewash cleared from the walls and the platform of the pulpit. The big domes over the prayer chamber and the porch could not be made water-tight on account of the rise in the price of Portland cement.

The number of the monuments worth preserving at Mandu has increased and additional estimates amounting to Rs. 16,177 were framed according to the Conservation Notes. These works could not be taken in hand on account of the paucity of funds.

#### APPENDIX M.

##### Report on Conservation Work in Rajputana.

In Rajputana no conservation work was done in the majority of States. In the Western Rajputana Agency the Garhisar tank near Jaisalmer, Jaisalmer town, built by Maharaval Garsingji in 1334 A.D. was repaired. In the Eastern Rajputana Agency the Talshahi place was repaired under the orders of His Highness the Maharana and made habitable. No other state in the Eastern or the Western Rajputana Agency spent any money on the conservation of its monuments. There was no expenditure on this account in the States in the Southern Rajputana Agency, Haraoti and Tonk Agency, and the Mewar Agency. In the Kotah State the Chhattis in Sarbagh, the burning ground of the Maharao of Kotah, were repaired. The temple of Chandravati at Patan was repaired at the cost and under the orders of the Jhalawad Darbar.

In Ajmer the balustrade of the marble promenade on the Anasagar lake had to be taken down on account of an exceptional rise in the level of the lake consequent upon heavy rains. Only a part of the marble balustrade was taken down in September but was replaced immediately after the subsidence in the level of the lake.

The work of special repairs to the Arhai-din-ki Jhopra, according to Mr. J. A. Page's Conservation Notes dated the 1st December 1914, was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,334. As the monuments at Ajmer had not been inspected by an Officer of this Department since Mr. Page's departure from this Circle, further repairs were found to be necessary. No cavity was discovered under or near the bulge on the right impost pylon and therefore cement and glass tell-tales were affixed during the monsoon to detect any possible movement.

The Secretary in the Public Works Department, Rajputana, informs me that in the Adinatha Temple at Dilvara on Mount Abu, "the pendants in the middle of the passage in chandan chauk have been replaced by new ones. The broken Torana in the sabha-mandapa has also been replaced. The cornices on the lintels in the south side have been repaired where necessary but lime pointing has again been resorted to. The manager has been instructed to stop such work and remove the chunam in places where shown. The base of the capital on the north side in the Tirthamkara's cell has been set with Meyer's cement as given in the Progress Report for 1912-13."

In the temple of Vastupala-Tejahpala "the eastern capital and lintel in the chandan chauk which were of ordinary blackstone were removed and replaced by marble. The torana in the sabha-mandapa is ready for fixing."

#### APPENDIX N.

##### Inspection Reports.

During the year under review the Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals, was good enough to forward a detailed Inspection Report on the Monuments at Champaner, which is reproduced here verbatim:—

"*Bohra Masjid*.—The terrace top is wholly cracked and black soil has gone through the crevices along with rain water and is deposited in the cracks below the terrace concrete and in vertical cracks also in layers of 1" to 3" thick. As this black soil is bound to cause mischief specially because the cracks are numerous, it is essential to remove the concrete and masonry work to the extent of the cracks and replace it by new work. These places can be ascertained by tapping the surface which at once betrays the hollows underneath."

"*Jami Masjid*.—The same is the case with this masjid also. This terrace appears to have been wholly renewed some time ago but the plaster has bulged out in many places owing to the black soil underneath. Leaks however are not numerous and are confined mostly to the portion along the rear wall and that along the north wall. Here the bulges cause the rain water to stagnate which finds its way through the crevices and the result is the leaks. I would propose that the plaster for a portion of about 5 to 10 feet from the rear edge should be removed and remade, giving a much steeper fall than what had been given to the existing surface, so that not only will the rain water pass off quickly over this surface but it will also help to drain off the flow from behind. If under the plaster deep crevices with black soil are noticed they should be thoroughly raked of all the black soil and filled with cement concrete.

"Lime here is all fat. For extensive and important works as are being carried on here, it is necessary that good hydraulic lime-kankar must be procured and if not available here lime-kankar must be brought from elsewhere and all lime must be burnt on the spot. In doing cement-plaster the instructions given by the Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary on the spot regarding the expansion joints should be closely followed.

"*Lila Gumbas*.—Rebuilding of the rear wall is going on. The removal of the damaged plastering of the Gumbaz has been done departmentally. Necessary scaffolding, etc., for work has been done departmentally also. Only a piece 4 x 3 has remained to be removed which should be removed departmentally. For the rear wall the scaffolding has been made departmentally to the extent of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the whole.

"*Kevda Masjid*.—The rear wall on the facing for half the length from north end has collapsed. The central buttress will also do the same thing without any warning. This together with the portion of the wall that has collapsed should be rebuilt and so also the outer

facing of the remaining portion of the wall, which has collapsed or is likely to collapse, should be redone along with the hearting if necessary. In rebuilding this wall care should be taken to have a proper bond between the hearting and the facing."

The Executive Engineer, Bijapur District, sent the following Inspection Report on the monuments under his charge, which is reproduced here in full:—

BIJAPUR SUB-DIVISION.

"*Gates and walls of the city and citadel.*—The gates are in a fair state of repairs. The walls have fallen at places.

"*Jami Masjid.*—This building was inspected during January and March. It is in a good condition. During the year rubble filling in some arches was removed.

"*Ali Shahid Pir's Masjid.*—The projecting slabs below parapet on front top are broken; otherwise the building is in a good condition. In the arches attached to the mosque the front plinth has no top stones, and consequently floor is exposed and looks untidy from the front. Prickly-pear on both the sides of the road leading to the building requires to be removed.

"*Andu Masjid.*—The building is in good order. The door of the masjid has no shutters. These are necessary so that the building can be locked up to prevent people from committing nuisance.

"*Janjiri Masjid.*—In good order.

"*Zamrud Masjid.*—Some top stones are displaced long since. The wall of the front compound requires coping and repairs. The nim tree near the wall needs removal.

"*Makka Masjid.*—In good condition. The front minaret and the staircase particularly require repairs.

"*Gagan Mahal.*—It was inspected during March. Top courses of brick masonry are in danger of falling down. They are therefore proposed to be removed and the top plastered up so as to prevent water from finding its way into the masonry. The walls and arch pillars on the west are out of plumb and the former cracked. The small cracks are proposed to be filled up with cement grouting and the portion of wall at the larger ones is to be rebuilt after pulling down about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot of masonry on both the sides of the crack.

"*Sat Majlis.*—This was inspected during March last. This is in good condition. Additional step on the ground appears necessary. On the first floor the top stones of the plinth-like portion are missing. Also three triangular stones in the three corners of the Karanja on the first floor are to be put in like the existing one in the fourth corner. The plaster of the floor requires repairs.

"*Miktari Mahal.*—In good condition.

"*Gol Gumbaz.*—This was inspected during January and March. It is in good condition. The cracks in the dome have been filled in and all scribblings, etc., removed by washing the walls with soap and hot water and rubbing them with cocoanut fibre. Projecting pieces of old wood used for scaffolding were removed and the holes in the walls filled in. The brackets on the west and east require renewal at places. The proposal to support the Chhaja on rolled steel joists and to clamp the broken brackets is under consideration. The surroundings require cleaning.

"*Ali I Reza.*—Inspected during March. In good condition. The compound needs cleaning.

"*Jod Gumbas.*—Inspected during January and March last. In good condition. This building is no longer a residential building. It will be better if the additions made to it are removed. The compound was all overgrown with famine weed and was very dirty. All famine weed and prickly-pear have now been removed and the compound made clean and tidy. The construction of the compound wall is in progress.

"*Kamarki Gumbas.*—In good condition. Iron bars fixed to it are missing.

"*Chand Baodi.*—In good condition.

"*Taj Baodi.*—Inspected during January. In good condition. The coping of the parapet round the well requires repairs. One new stone  $2' \times 2' \times 1'$  of the plinth of the front minaret is missing and requires to be replaced.

"*Ibrahim Rauza.*—Inspected during January and March. In good condition. The work of construction of support arches is in progress. Four arches have been completed. The openings in the cells have been provided with expanded metal frames so as to prevent animals from entering the building and making nuisance.

"*Batula Khan's Masjid.*—Inspected during January and March. In good condition.

"*Yusuf's Old Jami Masjid.*—Inspected during January and March. Prickly-pear near the gate requires removal.

"*Mustafa Khan's Masjid.*—In good condition.

*"Badi Kaman.*—In fair state.

*"Jahan Begam's tomb.*—Land and huts between the tomb and masjid have been acquired and estimates providing cement concrete on tops of arches and walls, stone jali for closing openings, clearing the premises and repairing the steps, etc., have been framed and are awaiting approval.

*"Malik-i-Maidan Gun Bastion.*—Inspected during January and March. S. R. to the walls of the bastion are in progress.

*"Mahal at Ainapur.*—Expanded metal frames were fixed in the openings to stop cattle, etc., from entering the building and making dirty. The work of buttressing is in progress.

#### BAGALKOT SUB-DIVISION.

*"Caves at Badami.*—Inspected during February 1918. They are in a fairly good condition.

*"Jain temple in the missionary compound at Pattadkal.*—The floors have been repaired, whitewash stains removed from the interior of Mandap and the compound properly sloped to drain off rain water. Some of the stone slabs in the roof have cracked and some pillars supporting them were proposed to be replaced by rolled steel joists erected as stanchions but this has not been done as the cost of the joists has gone up very high.

*"Bhutanath temples, group No. 2.*—The compound was cleared and properly sloped to drain off rain water, whitewash and paint removed. One of the temples of this group has its wall gone out of plumb and damaged and an estimate for renewing them is under preparation.

*"Bansankari tank at Badami.*—Inspected during February 1918. A portion of the old wall was repaired and coping restored. All rank vegetation from the walls and whitewash were removed. The old tree which was proposed to be removed has not been removed as the temple worshippers object.

*"Bhutanath temples, group No. 1.*—Inspected during February 1918. All vegetation and jungle round the temple and whitewash from the walls were removed, some repairs to the Mandap and Chaija were carried out. One temple of this group has some of its beams and roofing slabs broken. An estimate for repairing these is under preparation.

*"Small temple on the knoll at Badami.*—A large stone lintel which was hanging precariously was removed and the gap closed. Other gaps in the masonry were also repaired. The cactus round the temple widened. An old gun lying to the west of the temple was mounted upon a base built of stones lying scattered about.

*"Old temples at Aihole and Pattadkal.*—Conservation works on these temples are in progress. Further work is awaiting the acquisition of the land required."

The Executive Engineer, Poona District, reports that he inspected the following monuments in his charge and found them in good condition:—

*Poona District.* (1) Caves at Bhaja, Bedsa and Shelarvadi; (2) Visapur and Lohagad Forts; (3) Monuments at Koregaon; (4) Tomb of Rajaram Maharaj and Tanhaji Malusare at Simhagadh; (5) Caves at Junnar and Ghatghar; (6) Dilavarkhan's Tomb at Khed; (7) Shivaji's birth-place in the Shivneri Fort; (8) Habshi Gumbaz; (9) Rajmachi Fort; (10) Cave temple at Bhamburda and (11) Kotwal's residence at Poona. With regard to the caves at Karla he remarks that the architrave to the second large cave was originally supported on two columns, of which one has disappeared and the other is cracked. These columns require to be repaired or renewed. The Peshwa's Bathing Ghat at Fulgaon is reported to be in a dilapidated condition and is need of early attention.

The Executive Engineer, Nasik District, reports that he inspected the following buildings in his charge and found them in good order:—

*Nasik District.* (1) Jhodga temple; (2) Pandu Lena Caves; (3) Temple of Gondesvar at Sinnar; (4) Ambegaon temple.

The Executive Engineer, Thana District, sent in the following report on the monuments under his charge:—

*"Temple of Ambarnath.*—The special repairs have been carried out and completed this year. There are some four more stone lintels in this building which require iron supports. The sun, weather and rain have made much effect on the stones on exposed sides of the building.

*"Kali Masjid on Shenala Tank.*—In fair condition. Its upkeep is in the hands of the Mahomedan community in Kalyan and the repairs are carried out from their private funds.

*"Graves of the two chiefs at Salsette.*—In fair condition; no repairs were carried out last year.

*"Caves at Kondivita.*—In fair condition; no repairs were carried out last year.

*"Jogesvari caves near Andheri.*—In fair condition; no repairs carried out last year.

*"Caves at Kanheri near Borivli.*—These caves are in fair condition. The upkeep is in the hands of the Borivli Khot and the annual repairs are carried out by him. Part of special repairs, *viz.*, Rs. 500, has been carried out last year.

*"St. Joseph's and Dominican Church, Bassein.*—Jungle growth inside and around all the buildings as well as that existing on walls, was cut down and cleared; cactus growth on top of the same building was also removed. The special repair grant of the above building has not been given during the year under reference for execution of the work. No dangerous part of any of the building however has been found to have given way during the year under report.

The Executive Engineer, Ahmadnagar District, sent me the following report  
**Ahmadnagar District.** on the monuments in his charge:—

*"Damri Masjid at Ahmadnagar.*—This building is in fairly good condition except that (1) one of the stones in the projecting corner has slipped down; (2) corner parapets and top require cement pointing and plastering in places.

*"Nizam Ahmadshah's tomb at Ahmadnagar.*—This building is in fair condition at present except that most of the plaster of the terrace roof has been spoiled by rain water. Lime pointing is necessary to the walls at places and expanded metal of the upper panel of the front door requires renewal.

*"Old temple of Amritesvar at Ratanvadi, Taluka Akola.*—The building is in fair condition. Rs. 12 sanctioned during the current year have been spent in clearing weeds and rubbish growing on the temple and around it.

*"Caves at Harischandragadh.*—These caves are in good condition.

*"Tripad Srinivas temple at Tahakari.*—The main building is in fair condition. The parapet wall around the building is gradually falling down. However it does not affect the main building.

*"Hemadpanti Well at Bamni, Taluka Rahuri.*—The well is in fair condition.

*"Damodar Mahadev's temple at Kokamthan, Taluka Kopergaon.*—The temple is in fairly good condition.

*"Lakshminarayan's temple at Pedgaon, Taluka Shrigonda.*—This temple is in good state except that there is no wire fencing around the temple. Owing to the absence of the fencing cattle enter into the temple and cause damage to it.

*"Babhalesvar temple at Pedgaon, Taluka Shrigonda.*—This temple is in a very dilapidated condition. The top of the Mandap in front of the temple has fallen down. In the Mandapa there are only 4 stone posts standing. The temple proper is in a fair state, but its outside portion has fallen down in several places. If the little portion in existence is to be kept in proper condition Rs. 500 will be required.

*"Mallikarjun's temple at Karjat.*—The Nandi's Mandap which forms part of temple is worth preserving. Its plinth has sunk in and the stone posts are out of plumb. Rs. 500 are required to renew the above defects. There is another small temple close by which has fallen down. What little portion is still standing is on the point of falling down. It will therefore be better if this is entirely removed to avoid danger to visitors. The main temple is in good state. What little repairs are required will cost about Rs. 75.

*"Devi's temple at Mandavagan, Taluka Shrigonda.*—This temple is in a good state, the outside stones are falling out. To prevent further damage it is necessary to have a plinth-like work all around to prevent further falling out of the masonry. This will cost about Rs. 300".

The Executive Engineer, Satara District, reports that the building in the Hill  
**Satara District.** Fort at Satara was inspected by him and it was found to be maintained in fairly good condition as far as the annual allotment would permit. As regards the Buddhist caves at Patan and Karad and the brick column at Karanjia, he adds that no funds have been sanctioned for the last six years.

**Kanara District.** The Executive Engineer, Kanara District, sent me the following report on the monuments under his charge:—

*"Mahavaleshvar temple at Gokarna.*—In good state of preservation. In one of the slabs inspected the top portion has gone, and there are no letters visible.

*"Two inscriptions in the Mirjan Bungalow compound and the figure of a tiger, Mirjan.*—In good condition, sheltered by a temporary roof.

*"The figure of a tiger opposite the English school, Kamta.*—In good condition; the platform should be repaired if the figure is to be kept there.

*"Tombs on the right side of the Manaki-Kamta Road, Kamta.*—In good condition.

*"Carved stones near the temple of Gram Deva, Hosar, Siddapur Taluka.*—In good condition.

*"Chaturmukh Basti in Nagarbastikeri or Gersappa.*—The stones and carving and images are in splendid state of preservation. The roof leaks very badly and if allowed to remain in this condition will spoil the stones and spoil the whole structure. This building is well worth careful preserving. This will require the roof to be covered with a layer of concrete and cement plaster. The verandah roof stones are gone; only pillars standing.

*"Vardhaman Swami temple, Gersappa.*—Fair order. No repairs done. Of the 3 inscriptions the central one has leaned forward and will come down. It should be pushed back into position.

*"Inscriptions at Nagarbastikeri or Gersappa.*—One of the 3 inscription stones in the Vardhaman temple leaned forward. To be pushed back into position. Good order. One near Parashram temple in good order.

*"Kelpai Narayan Devasthan, Bhatkal.*—Fair state of preservation. Cornice Chajja at places in front broken and falling down. Parts of roof covering slabs missing.

*"Narasimha Devasthan, Bhatkal.*—Small plain structure in good condition except damage to a corner of stone roof, nothing of interest. Why preserve it? Owner lives on premises. A small portion of roof on left hand rear corner fell during last rains.

*"Joshi Sankar Narayan Devasthan, Bhatkal.*—Roof slab in front fallen in one corner. Rest in fair state of preservation. One newly grown plant inside to be removed.

*"Lakare Kamti Narayan Devasthan, Bhatkal.*—Roof of verandah gone; the rest in a hardly fair condition. Ceiling in good condition. Why preserve?

*"Adke Narayan temple, Bhatkal.*—Small structure with its roof gone and of very little interest. Screen wall partly gone; ceiling remains shrine; is worshipped. Why preserve it?

*"Virupakasha temple, Bhatkal.*—About 300 square feet of stone roof gone; otherwise in good condition; may be preserved but I hardly think it necessary. Worshipped.

*"Venkataraman temple, Bhatkal.*—Very small, dilapidated, common structure enclosed with new walls and roof. Inscribed slab, shrine is worshipped. I do not think it should be preserved. One small tree grown in masonry should be removed. White ant hills in verandah to be removed. The only archaeological building kept clean and tidy here. Temple proper is in good order. I think this should be preserved.

*"Jottapa Naikan Chandra Nateswar Basti, Bhatkal.*—One of inscriptions leaning forward has been set back. Otherwise condition same as in previous years.

*"Virabhadra temple, Nagarbastikeri, Gersappa.*—Almost in complete ruins. No repairs or clearance done. Image of Virabhadra of this temple is now removed and kept in Jaji Devi temple, where worship is done.

*"Temple of Siva, Somsagar.*—Is in very fair state of preservation. Estimate prepared on the lines suggested in the notes by Mr. J. A. Page, A.R.I.B.A., Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, is ready and is being submitted to the Superintending Engineer. If the work as per this estimate is carried out, no further steps seem necessary."

Dharwar, Ratnagiri and Belgaum Districts.

The inspection notes sent in by the Executive Engineers of Dharwar, Ratnagiri and Belgaum Districts contain nothing worth recording.

Nasrat Canals District. The Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank, submits the following report on the monuments in his charge:—

*"Buddhist Stupa at Thul Mir Rukan.*—This is in charge of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Upper Dad. During the year under report it was inspected by the Sub-Divisional Officer on the 12th of March 1918, and by the Executive Engineer in December 1917. The monument is in good condition. An estimate amounting to Rs. 16 for removing and renewing a few bricks and cement pointing was sanctioned. The allotment received and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 16.

*"Tomb of Nur Muhammad, Kalhora.*—It was inspected by the Sub-Divisional Officer on 9th March 1918. An estimate amounting to Rs. 230 for carrying out necessary repairs was sanctioned and the work to the extent of Rs. 95-12-0 only carried out last year. An allotment of Rs. 130 was received during the year under report to complete the remaining work according to the estimate sanctioned last year, against which an expenditure of Rs. 129 was incurred. The work done was providing a coping to the wing wall of compound and lime plaster, etc.

*"Buddhist Stupa at Mirpurkhas.*—The Stupa was inspected by me as well as by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Buildings, on several occasions during the year 1917-18, and found to be in good order. During the year under report an expenditure of Rs. 69 was incurred in repairing the Stupa and Rs. 120 in maintaining a caretaker. In addition, an expenditure of Rs. 42 was incurred on special repairs to the Stupa against the estimated amount of Rs. 394 and allotment of Rs. 103 sanctioned. The balance of the allotment, Rs. 252, is required to complete the work during the current year. An estimate amounting to Rs. 190 for repairs and pay of the caretaker for the Stupa for the year 1918-19 against Rs. 190 provided in the detailed schedule of requirements has been submitted.

*"Jain temple at Gori.*—The temple measures about by 30 feet, is of marble and was built in Samvat 1432 (1375-76 A. D.). It was inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-Divisional Officer, Buildings, on 28th January 1918, and he found that some portions of the roof required repairs, the approximate cost of which is reported to be Rs. 700. An estimate will be forwarded.

*"Jain temples at Bhodesar.*—The temples were inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-Divisional Officer, Buildings, on 23rd and 26th January 1918, and he found them in the same condition as before. No repairs were done during the year. One temple No. P. 3/72 has been struck off the return of Provincial Civil Buildings, *vide* Government Order No. A.-10408, dated 26th October 1917.

*"Stone Mosque at Bodhesar.*—The mosque was inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-Divisional Officer, Buildings, on 26th January 1918, and found to be in the same condition as before. No repairs were done during the year.

*"Temple at Virawa.*—It was inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-Divisional Officer, Buildings, on 4th March 1918, and found to be in a dilapidated condition. No repairs were carried out during the year under review.

*"Fort at Naokot in Mithi Taluka.*—It was inspected by Mr. R. S. Limaye, Sub-Divisional Officer, on 4th February 1918 and is in good condition. An estimate amounting to Rs. 71 for repairs was approved by the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, but the work was not carried out as no allotment was granted. It will be repaired this year if an allotment is granted."

The Buddhist Stupa in the Fuleli Canals District was inspected by the Executive Engineer on October 1917, in company with the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.

The following estimates were prepared and sanctioned to put the monument in order:—

1. Protecting Buddhist Stupa	...	...	...	Rs. 294.
2. Protecting the Dagoba	...	...	...	" 127.

An allotment of Rs. 300 was granted for the above works and this sum was spent before the end of March 1918. These works will be completed shortly.

## APPENDIX P.

### Report on the use of a mixture of Sulphuric and Nitric acids for destroying tree stumps.

The Executive Engineer, Kolaba District, informs me that at "the further trial given to the acid mixture for destroying stumps in the Hirakot buildings at Alibag, it has been found that the stump has been totally destroyed and the roots have become lifeless; nor have the branches taken root at any place. Hence I venture to repeat that the acid mixture is found to be a successful destructive agent."

The Executive Engineer, Western Nara, reports that an experiment was made with the acid mixture for destroying stumps of trees at Khudabad, but unfortunately it did not succeed.

## APPENDIX R.

### Report on different methods of staining new stone work.

The Executive Engineer, Kolaba District, informs me that "in one case, namely, St. Barbourer's Tower, Revdanda, fallen masonry was restored, to make it appear like old masonry; the exposed surface was stained with liquid cement in which powdered stone of the kind used in the old masonry was mixed. The result was satisfactory."

The Executive Engineer, Western Nara District, informs me that "the following composition was mixed with lime to stain the plaster" used in the repairs to the monuments at Khudabad "(1) coal ash, (2) clay, (3) baked clay, (4) soap, (5) kesaphul, (6) molasses and (7) ginger."

The Executive Engineer, Bijapur District, states that the staining composition given on page 45 of the Progress Report of Archaeological Survey for 1915-16 was used in the Badami Caves and on the temples on the hills at Badami as also for staining the cracks filled in the Gol Gumbuz. The result cannot be ascertained till the monsoon is over.

## APPENDIX S.

Works proposed for 1918-19.

Current Repairs.

Serial No.	Name of District.	Locality.	Name of Work.	Amount.
1	Ahmadabad	Ahmadabad	Pay of the caretakers for archaeological buildings	Rs. 830
2	Do.	Do.	Archaeological buildings at and in the district	1,620
3	Kain and Panch Mahals.	Champaner	Archaeological buildings	1,455
4	Presidency	Gharapuri	Caves and piers at Elephanta	2,050
5	Do.	Do.	Custodian's quarters	85
6	Do.	Do.	Assistant custodian's quarters	13
7	Do.	Do.	Police chawki and watchman's quarters	11
8	Thana	Wasbela	Caves	10
9	Do.	Thana	Tombs of Chiefs of Salsette	10
10	Do.	Kondivita	Caves	20
11	Do.	Ambernath	Temple of Ambernath	50
12	Do.	Kalyan	Motabarkhan's tomb and Kali Masjid	50
13	Do.	Amboli	Jogesvari caves near Andheri	30
14	Kolaba	Pal	Caves	40
15	Do.	Ambivli	Do.	30
16	Do.	Kotli	Caves and Fort	30
17	Do.	Kordai	Fort	30
18	Do.	Raigadh	Shivaji's tomb and Mahadev's temple	70
19	Do.	Alibag	Fort	100
20	Do.	Revandana	Monuments in the Portuguese Fort	250
21	Surat and Broach	Broach	Jami Masjid	175
22	Do.	Do.	Dutch tombs	35
23	Do.	Olipad	Vaux's tomb	25
24	Poona	Karla	Caves	550
25	Do.	Bloja	Do.	100
26	Do.	Bedsa	Do.	100
27	Do.	Junnar	Do.	100
28	Do.	Ghatghar	Do.	50
29	Do.	Bijambaruda	Do.	50
30	Sholapur	Sholapur	Fort	200
31	Ahmadnagar	Kokamthan	Old temple	75
32	Do.	Ahmadnagar	Damri Masjid	30
33	Do.	Tahakari	Triple Shrinivas temple of Bhavani	50
34	Do.	Harischandra gach.	Caves and temple	25
35	Do.	Mandavgao	Devi's temple	13
36	Do.	Dholka	Dhokeshwar caves	16
37	Nasik	Nasik	Padu Lena caves	140
38	Do.	Sinnar	Gondeeshwar temple	170
39	Do.	Do.	Aishwar temple	50
40	East Khandesh	Pata	Mahewar Mahadev temple	50
41	West	Balsana	Pay of caretaker for Bhavani's temple	12
42	Bijapur	Bijapur	Archaeological buildings	2,000
43	Do.	Do.	Grant to Nigarhana Museum	464
44	Do.	Do.	Pay for caretakers for caves at Bidami temples at Aiholi and Patradkal and for Malik-i-Maidas gun at Bijapur	336
45	Belgaum	Devthan	Old temple	35
46	Dharwar	Dharwar	Archaeological buildings in the district	293
47	Satara	Satara	Do. do.	123
48	Kanara	Kanara	Do. do.	110
49	Karachi Buildings	Hyderabad	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the tomb of Gulam Shah Kalroo	120
50	Do.	Do.	Repairs to and the pay of the caretaker for the tomb of Gulam Nabi Kalroo	125
51	Do.	Do.	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the tomb of Safruz Khan Kalroo	460
52	Shikarpur Canals	Rohri	Satiyan-jo-Than	200
53	Karachi Canals	Tatta	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the tombs on Makli Hills	779
54	Western Nars	Khudabad	Jema Masjid	70
55	Do.	Do.	Yar Mahomed's tomb	30
56	Nasrat Canals	Moro	Mian Nur Muhammad Kalroo's tomb	125
57	Do.	Thal Mir-Rukhan	Buddhist Stupa	15
58	Western Nars	Mirpurkhas	Repairs to and pay of the caretaker for the Buddhist Stupa	190
59	Fulvi Canals	Gaja	Buddhist Stupa	30
			Total	13,748

## Special Repairs.

1	Panch Mahals	Champaner	Archaeological buildings	10,000
2	Bijapur	Aiholi	Temple	1,100
3	Do.	Bijapur	Ibrahim Roza	3,501
4	Nasik	Ainali	Caves	130
5	Sholapur	Begampur	Tomb of Aurangzeb's daughter	1,000
6	Nasik	Devthan	Old temple	300

## Special Repairs—continued.

Serial No.	Name of District.	Locality.	Name of Work.	Amount.
7	Dharwar	Dambal	Temple of Dodda Basavanna	Rs. 2,000
8	Nasik	Nasik	Pandu Lena caves	300
9	Ahmadabad	Dholka	Balul Khan Qazi's Mosque	1,000
10	Bijapur	Ainapur	Jahan Begam's tomb	1,600
11	Belgaum	Belgaum	Jain temples in the Fort	300
12	Karachi Buildings	Hyderabad	Tomb of Ghulam Shah Kalhora	250
13	Thana	Bassein	Portuguese Fort	800
14	Bijapur	Bijapur	Ali II's Roza	311
15	Sakkar	Rohri	Satiyan-jo-Than	500
16	Bijapur	Bijapur	Ali I's Roza	341
17	Belgaum	Gokak	Temples on both sides of the falls	600
18	Bijapur	Bijapur	Karim-ud-din's tomb	193
19	Thana	Thana	Notice boards to protected monuments in the district.	217
20	Bijapur	Bijapur	Khwajah Jahan's Masjid	83
21	Do.	Ainapur	Ain-ul-mulk's tomb	317
22	Kolaba	Agarkot	Monuments in the Portuguese Fort	800
23	Bijapur	Bijapur	Ruined Gateway, Arkqila	192
24	Do.	Do.	Mihtar-i-Mahal	144
25	Do.	Do.	Chota Asar Mahal	32
26	Do.	Do.	Sikandar Shah's tomb	61
27	Fuleli Canals	Gaja	Buddhist Stupa	120
			Total	26,272
			Current Repairs	13,728
			Special Repairs	26,272
				40,000

## Special Repairs from Imperial Funds.

1	Kaira and Panch-mahals.	Champaner	Archaeological buildings	...     ...     ...     5,000
2	Karachi Canals	Tatta	Jami Masjid	...     ...     ...     2,000
			Total	7,000



## PART II.

### EPIGRAPHY AND NUMISMATICS.

#### (A) Epigraphy.

##### I.—*Hindu and Buddhist Inscriptions.*

1. In December last Dr. Sukthankar received from Mr. Subaya Nagappa Hegde of Ajjibal in the Sirsi Taluka of the North Kanara District two sets of copper-plates for inspection. The plates have been preserved as curiosities in Mr. Hegde's family during several generations; so that it is not definitely known now how they came into the possession of the family. One of the plates refers itself to the reign of the Kadamba king Ravivarman, and the other to that of Krishnavarman (probably the second king of that name) belonging to the same family. The regnal years in which the grants are dated are worthy of particular notice. The plate of Ravivarman (if Dr. Sukthankar's reading is correct) is dated in the thirty-fifth year, and that of Krishnavarman in the nineteenth year, of the king's reign. It should be remarked that the only other hitherto known grant of Krishnavarman II. refers itself to the seventh year of his reign; while the highest regnal year recorded in the copper-plate records of Ravivarman is the eleventh. The uncertainty regarding the date of Ravivarman's grant is due to the fact that the words comprising the date have been almost completely eaten away. We have, therefore, to depend upon a conjectural restoration of the words; but Dr. Sukthankar's conjecture has every probability in its favour. Both the plates have their rings and seals attached. The seal of Ravivarman's plate is blank, but that of the other plate bears a horse as device. Ravivarman's grant, which is dated on the fifth *tithi* of the bright half of Karttika in the [thirty]-fifth regnal year of the king's reign, records that on the specified day Ravivarman of the Kadamba family granted four *nivartanas* of land in a village called Sare (or Sara) to the temple of Mahadeva of his beloved physician Nilakantha. Some further specifications of the donation are lost in a *lacuna*. The grant of Krishnavarman records that on the full-moon day of Karttika in the nineteenth year of the king's reign, he granted Kamakapalli in the village of Girigade situated in the Karvannadga District. From the topographical information supplied to Dr. Sukthankar by Mr. Hegde, he concludes that the Girigade of the grant is to be identified with the modern village of Girigadde in the Sirsi Taluka, while it is conjectured that Karur, which is the name of a neighbouring village, may not be unconnected with the district name Karvannadga, of the grant.

2. To the keen interest taken by Mr. P. B. Gothoskar, Librarian of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, in the search of

*Two Chalukya Plates.*

Indian antiquities, we owe the recovery of two interesting

copper-plate charters purporting to be issued by the Chaulukya Karnadeva of Anahilapataka. It was after a great deal of trouble that Mr. Gothoskar succeeded in obtaining the loan of them from him for the purpose of photographing them. The negatives have been purchased by me for this department, and will be filed in my office. It is intended to contribute a detailed descriptive note on them to the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Dr. Sukthankar, in whose hands the photographs have been placed for publication, in his report on them, says that both the sets refer themselves to the reign of the Chaulukya Karna and are dated respectively on Tuesday, the eleventh day of the bright half of Margasirsha in the Saka year 996, and on the eleventh day of the bright half of Karttika in the Vikrama year 1131. The curious circumstance regarding these grants which are dated on different days is that both of them are made in favour of the same person and convey the very same village. The wording of the grants is, however, quite different in the two plates. Moreover there is also great difference in the writing: while on one the letters (to judge from the photographs) are deeply cut and uniform in size, though their shapes are neither good nor neatly finished, on the other they are shallow and very poorly cut and their shapes are distinctly ill-made. Again, while the first grant begins with a salutation to Vasudeva and a *mangala* stanza, the other begins abruptly with the genealogy of the Chaulukya kings. It is as difficult to give a reason why two grants should have been made conveying the same village to the same person as to explain the difference in the dates and the writing.

It does appear though, as if the first set, namely, the one that is evidently the better of the two, is the original, genuine document; the other seems to have been made later in imitation of it, as a substitute for it. The grant was made by the *Mahamandalesvara* Durlabharaja belonging to a feudatory Chaulukya family of Nagasarika (Nausari) which acknowledged the suzerainty of the Gujarat Chaulukyas of Anhilvada. The preamble of one of the grants contains the genealogy of the donee up to three generations. Durlabharaja, we are told, was the son of Chandraraja, and the grandson of Gamgeya of the ancient lineage of the Chaulukyas. The donee was the Brahmana Pandita Mahidhara, son of Rudraditya of the Mandavya gotra who had come to Nausari from Madhyadesa. The object of the grant was the village Dhamalachchha, situated apparently in the district of Talabhadrika Thirty-six. The boundaries of the village are given as follows:—to the east, Kalagrama; to the south, Toranagrama; to the west, Avala (or Amvala) sati-grama; to the north, Kachchhavali-grama. The Atlas sheet gives two villages called Dhamadachchha and (to its south) Tarangam as situated in the Nausari District. In regard to the fact that the donor was a Jagirdar of Nausari, as also that the plates are now stated to belong to a resident of Dhamadachchha there is no difficulty in the way of identifying Dhamalachchha with Dhamadachchha and Toranagrama with Tarangam. The other place-names remain unidentified. It is perhaps worth noting that in the grant which is above held to be the original document, the portion containing the boundaries is written at the very end of the document and was added *secunda manus*, which is palpably different from that in which the rest of the grant is written, and which rather resembles the clumsy lettering of the other grant under reference. The problems raised by this pair of grants cannot thus all be looked upon as solved.

3. A set of two copper-plates was sent to this office for examination by the Bhavnagar Darbar, which the Darbar has since presented to the Trustees of the Prince of Wales

Two Valabhi Plates. Museum. Dr. Sukthankar, in whose hands the plates have been placed for decipherment and publication, reports that they are dated in *samvat* 210, and were issued by order of the *Mahasumanta Maharaja* Dhruvasena I, the Maitraka king of Valabhi. The seal, which is attached, bears the usual Maitraka device and legend. The charter records the gift made by Dhruvasena of certain lands at the villages of Chhedakapadraka and Malakara in the Hasta-vapra-aharani to a certain Namma residing at Valapadra, for the performance of sacrificial rites. The exact date of the grant is the 13th *tithi* of the bright fortnight of Sravana in the year 210, which year when referred to the Gupta-Valabhi era yields A. D. 529-30 as the approximate date of the charter. At Baroda, Mr. J. C. Chatterji, the Dharmadhyaksha of the Baroda State, showed to Dr. Sukthankar a single copper-plate which was sent to the Dharmadhyaksha from Kathiawad for decipherment. The plate on examination was found to contain the latter half of a Valabhi charter dated *samvat* 206, Asvina-sukla 3, and issued, like the previous one, by order of Dhruvasena I. The donee was Rotghamitra of the Vrajagana gotra, a resident of Simhapura, which place is to be identified with Sihor, near Bhavnagar, a junction on the Sihor-Palitana Railway.

4. Dr. Sukthankar has in hand for editing two interesting inscriptions

Two Inscriptions from Dhar. engraved on the pillars of an old grammar school called

the Bhoja Sala at Dhar, from the time of the Paramaras of Dhar. The inscriptions are known as *sarpabandha*, because they are engraved in the form of intertwining serpents with their bodies twisted lengthwise and crosswise leaving oblong spaces within for letters. One of the inscriptions is a chart of the Sanskrit alphabet and the other of verbal terminations. The latter are taken from a chapter of the Sanskrit grammar called the Katantra which was specially intended for the instruction of people who did not care to penetrate too deeply into the complications of the Sanskrit grammar. It is worth noting here that the first few chapters of this simplified grammar are still learnt by heart in the indigenous vernacular schools of Malwa, Gujarat and some other parts of India. Alongside of one of the tables is engraved a pair of stanzas which contain the names of the Paramara Naravarman and Udayaditya of Malva and imply that the tables were engraved by order of Udayaditya (ca. A. D. 1150).

5. In August 1917 I proceeded to Sanchi to examine and take estampages of

*Sanchi inscription of the time  
of Svami Jivadaman.*

a short stone inscription which was discovered in a village near by. The inscription proved to be a very interesting one. The first line opens with an eulogy of Skanda the Commander of the celestial army and ends with the name of Jivadaman. The second and third lines record the name of a General or Judge (*Mahadandanayaka*) Sridharavarman the Scythian (*Saka*) and the thirteenth year of his reign. The object of the inscription is to be found in the last line (in a verse, only a part of which is extant), namely, the excavation of a well. The record is in a very bad state of preservation; the first part of l. 1, and the major portions of ll. 5-6 have entirely disappeared. The last verse is followed by two numerical symbols which I read as 200, 1. These symbols are very much like those used in the dates on the coins of the Western Satraps of Saurashtra. They are not preceded by any words or symbols that usually introduce a date and therefore their import is far from clear. There was a Svami-Jivadaman whose son Svami-Rudrasimha II succeeded the Kshatrapa Visvasena in Saka 226-27. As his son's date is S. 226-27, it is quite possible that the numerals in the Sanchi inscription denote a date in the Saka era. If I am correct then the Sanchi inscription provides a date and a location for Svami-Jivadaman, the father of the founder of the third Dynasty of Satraps in Saurashtra, who was hitherto known to us from the coins of his son only.

6. During the year under review I was engaged in deciphering a new dated inscription in a small cave near Asoka's edict at Dhauli in

*Cave inscription at Dhauli, Orissa.* Orissa, which records the visit of a pilgrim during the reign of a king named Santikaradeva, who is known from another votive record in the Ganesa Cave, Khandagiri. The only interesting feature of the inscription is that it is dated; but the date cannot be referred to any known era except that of the Eastern Gangas. I was also engaged in editing two copper-plate grants found in the Native State of Baudh for the *Epigraphia Indica* at the request of the Government of Bihar and Orissa. A summary of their contents by Mr. H. Krishna Satri has already appeared in the Annual Report of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Eastern Circle, for the year 1916-17.

### II.—Muhammadan Inscriptions.

7. A large number of Muhammadan inscriptions were copied during the year. The majority of these are unpublished and some even unnoticed:—

(a) *Sultans of Malwa*.—An inscription of Sultan Alauddin Mahmud Shah Khilji was discovered by Cunningham in a modern

*Lohangi Pir.* Masjid on the top of the hill near Bhilsa railway station on which the tomb of Lohangi Pir stands. It records the erection of a Masjid by one Khojendi who bore the titles of "The sword of the State" (*Suif-ul-mulk*) and "The Lord of the east" (*Malik-us-Sharq*) during the reign of Sultan Alauddin Mahmud Shah Khilji in the year 862 A. H. (1457 A. D.). Cunningham read the date as 864 A. H. The Jami Masjid at Sipri, the summer capital of the Maha-

*Jami Masjid, Sipri.* raja Scindia of Gwalior, was built a few years earlier.

The inscription on this monument was pointed out to me by Mr. M. B. Garde, B.A., Inspector of Archaeology, Gwalior State. Unlike the majority of the Muhammadan inscriptions of India this record is incised. It records the erection of the Jami Masjid during the reign of Sultan Mahmud Shah Khilji in the year eight hundred and forty-five (1441 A. D.) by Muhammad Tarkan and Ahmad Tarkan. The date of this record is given both in words and in numerals,

(b) *Sultans of Gujarat*.—The only dated inscriptions still to be found among the ruins of Champaner are those on the two gateways of

*Gates of Citadel, Champaner.* the citadel. Each of these gateways, now called Halol and

Godhra gateways, bear inscribed slabs. The inscriptions on both of the gates are identical. The latter half of that on the Godhra gate has become illegible in many places, but it has an additional line incised vertically which gives us the name of the scribe. Both of the inscriptions contain the name of Sultan Nasir-ud-din Abul Fath Mahmud Shah, son of Muhammad Shah (II), son of Ahmad Shah (I), son of Muhammad Shah (I), son of Muzaffar Shah, and the date, which is the month of Zi-l-qada 889, A. H. (1484 A. D.).

(c) *Sultans of Bijapur*.—The majority of ancient monuments in the hill fort of Panala are still intact and what is still more interesting, the inscriptions on almost all of them are still in position. The ruins on this fort, which was the scene of great revolutions in the history of Deccan, are mentioned in Cousens' *Revised List* but not in detail. None of them appear to have been surveyed prior to my visit in September 1917. Some of the inscriptions are mentioned in the *Bombay Gazetteer*, but none of them appear to have been properly noticed or published as they are not included in Dr. Horowitz's list of Muhammadan inscriptions published in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*. They were copied for the first time in 1917. The oldest of them is an inscription found in the Somala tank which records the erection of a tank (*hauz*) during the reign of Sultan Mahmud Shah Bahmani by a nobleman named Adil Khan Ghazi. Unfortunately the date of the inscription is missing which makes it impossible for us to identify this Adil Khan.

**Panala.**

The rest of the inscriptions were incised during the rule of the Adilshahi Sultans of Bijapur and most of them contain their names. The outer

**Tin-Darwaza.**

gate of the Tin-Darwaza bears a slab which records the erection of the Fort of Panala, which is called the Gate of the Kingdom (*Dar-us-saltanat*) in the year 954 A. H. (= 1547 A. D.), during

**Nagjhari.**

the reign of Ibrahim Adil Shah I. A small spring on the hill-side was converted into a walled reservoir by one Daud Aqa, evidently an Abyssinian, in the next year (955 A. H. = 1548 A. D.) during the same reign. A large tank (*hauz*) was excavated near the site of the Char-

**Tank.**

Darwaza by one Malik Jafar during the reign of Ibrahim Adil Shah I in the year 964 A. H. (= 1556 A. D.).

It is one of the largest reservoirs excavated on the top of a hill. An inscription built into the walls of a modern Hindu temple near the site of the Char-Darwaza gate records the erection of a tower (*burj*) during the reign of Ali Adil Shah I by one Shamsuddin Shahaswar in the year 985 A. H. (= 1577 A. D.). A large inscribed

**Char-Darwaza.**

slab belonging to the Char-Darwaza gate has been fixed on a modern tomb in the courtyard of the Mausoleum of the local Muhammadan saint, Sa'ad-ud-din, familiarly called Sadoba. It records the erection of a gate of the fort by one Maqsud during the reign of Ibrahim Adil Shah II in the year 994 A. H. (= 1585 A. D.). The residence of the former

**Qiladar's Palace.**

Qiladars is now used by the State of Kolhapur as a guest house. An inscription, now placed in the walls of one of the chambers, records the erection of a palace (*mahal*), by one Maqsud Aqa, during the reign of Ibrahim Adil Shah II in the year 1000 A. H. (= 1591 A. D.). The builder of this place, Maqsud Aqa, appears to be the same person as the one who built the Char-Darwaza gate of Panala Fort six years previously.

## (B) Numismatics.

8. No coins having any special significance were discovered in the Province

**Inscribed Puri-Kushan Coin.**

during the year under review. The Treasure Trove

coins sent to me for examination by the Government of

Bihar and Orissa contained some unique coins. The most important among these is a copper coin of the type which is called Puri-Kushan by Numismatists. This coin with several others of the same type were sent to me for examination by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa and were found among the collection of the late Chief of Baudh. Coins of this type are found in large numbers in Orissa but hitherto no inscribed specimen has been discovered. The coin found in the Baudh State is unique inasmuch as it bears a legend. This legend consists of two syllables only: *tanka* "a coin". The characters belong to the north-eastern variety of the Indian alphabet. Incidentally this coin helps us to fix the date of the Puri-Kushan coinage for which we had no reliable data so far.

A find of 448 silver coins of Farid-ud-din Sher Shah found in the Shahabad

**New Mints.**

District was sent to me for examination. This find

contained some specimens from a new mint: *Panduah*.

There is a town of the same name which for sometime was the capital of the Musalman sovereigns of Bengal. This town was a mint town during the reign of the Independent Sultans of Bengal on whose coinage it appears as *Firuzabad*. It is situated a few miles to the north of Gaur or Lakhnauti, the ancient capital of Bengal. The same hoard contained a few specimens of the issues of Sher Shah

from the mint at Chunar. Half a century ago Mr. E. Thomas had published an unique coin of Sher Shah of the same mint. On this coin the mint name is spelt Chunar but on all specimens in this find it is spelt Chanarh, which is to be pronounced either as Chanadh or as Chanara. The find contained a new type of the Kalpi mint, which has a circle of arabesque work on each side instead of the plain circle.

and types of the coinage of  
Sher Shah.





PART III.  
COMMENT ON CONSERVATION.  
Kaira and Panch Mahals.  
CHAMPAKER.

1. Champaner, the ancient capital of Gujarat, was covered with impenetrable jungle until a few years ago. Though certain sums of money had been spent on the repairs of its ancient monuments prior to 1912, no systematic attempt was made to conserve this most interesting group of ancient monuments in India before the visit of Sir John Marshall to the site in the cold season of that year. Sir John Marshall issued an elaborate conservation note on the ruins at this place early in 1913. The group of monuments at Champaner was subsequently inspected by Messrs. D. R. Bhandarkar and J. A. Page. The estimates were finally sanctioned in 1915, and funds were allotted in 1915-16. After the allotment of funds initial repairs were not carried out on any of these monuments and as large amounts of money could not at once be allotted to Champaner, the special repairs proceeded very slowly. The monuments were taken up one by one and by the time the turn of some came they were already beginning to crumble to pieces. The grant for the first year or that for the first two years should have been spent wholly in initial repairs, such as strutting and shoring, making tops water-tight, removal of large trees, etc. Had this precaution been taken the back wall of the Kevda Masjid would not have collapsed after the heavy rainfall of September 1917. Temporary preservative measures should have also been adopted in the case of the Sat-Majli on the Pavagadh Hill, which might have prevented its total collapse.

2. All of the monuments at Champaner were leaking very badly at the time of my visit in September 1917. In the Jami Masjid large

**Leakage** patches of concrete on the roof had swollen up and numerous cracks had appeared all over the flat portion. The Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals, in his inspection report dated 13th January 1918, states that the swelling of the concrete as well as the cracks in the case of the roof of the Jami Masjid and other buildings at Champaner, such as the Bohra-ki Masjid, Lila Gumbaz and Kevda Masjid, is due to the entry of black soil into the core of the concrete and subsequent expansion of the same on account of the percolation of rain water. It is very difficult to understand how such large quantities of black soil could get on to the roof of these buildings. The Superintending

**Black soil on roofs.** Engineer, Northern Division, has been requested to express his opinion on the subject. The Executive

Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals, sent in additional estimates amounting to Rs. 14,000 for finishing the initial repairs to the monuments at this place.

Foot-paths to all the principal monuments at Champaner have been constructed but they are deteriorating very rapidly as the villagers of the neighbourhood use them for cart traffic. This

**Foot-paths** usage has caused the formation of deep ruts which became very large mud pools in the monsoon. It will be necessary either to metal the tracks or to stop its use for cart traffic altogether.

BIJAPUR.

3. The cracks in the dome of the Gol Gumbaz referred to in paragraph 10, p. 54, of my predecessor's report for the preceding year showed no signs of extension. Some of the cracks on the outer surface were followed to some extent in the

**Gol Gumbaz** interior of the dome but they were found not to have penetrated even a quarter of the thickness of the dome.

The glass tell-tales attached were still intact. The cracks visible in the interior were very fine fissures, in the coating of plaster and most probably were not due to any structural movement.

4. In many cases it has been found, both at Bijapur and at other places in the Bombay Presidency, that cement plaster does not readily adhere to old lime plaster or to the old-world mortar. In many cases, specially in the Gol Gumbaz, patches of cement plaster repairs have either separated altogether from the

existing old lime plaster or have flaked off, thus making it necessary to take it off and repair the place anew. In order to avoid such

Cement plaster.

wastage, Portland cement should be very sparingly

used in current repairs. Fine lime made from *kankar* mixed with fine sand and gum extracted from betelnuts has been found to adhere much more easily to old world lime plaster than that made from Portland cement. Portland cement should also be very sparingly used in the case of special repairs. Unless the entire plastered surface is dug up and re-covered with cement plaster it is useless to include Portland cement in the composition. Cement plaster does not adhere to the old world lime plaster, cracks more readily and in cases where it does not crack, gradually separates itself from the old plastered surface and thereby favours the admission of water, instead of retarding it.

5. The Chhajja of the Gol Gumbaz is supported on rows of stone corbels with larger corbels at intervals. The corbels and the Chhajja

The Chhajja.

on the front were renewed sometime ago, but those on the

other sides are gradually disappearing. Their total disappearance can be prevented by relieving the corbels of part of the weight of Chhajja. Mild steel joists can be placed under the Chhajja extending from one of the corner towers to the next large corbel or from one large corbel to another. Cracked slabs of the Chhajja may be clamped from above. The corbels may also be saved by clamping them across the cracks either on one side or on both, and the larger corbels may be strengthened by angle-irons placed as struts on both sides of each to support the horizontal beams. Corbels or Chhajja slabs should not be

Corbels.

replaced unless they have cracked at more than one

place. It should always be borne in mind that the first principle of conservation is to preserve a monument as far as possible with the original materials and restoration is to be avoided as a rule.

6. In paragraph 12, p. 53 of the previous year's report my predecessor had referred to the precarious condition of the Gagan Mahal

Gagan Mahal.

at Bijapur and of the possible danger to the church which

adjoins it. By Government Order No. 3042, General Department, dated 7th May 1917, the Executive Engineer, Bijapur, was asked to measure the variations, if any, in the position of the walls and to submit his report annually after the rains. Very little variations could be detected at the end of the monsoon of 1917; therefore the church cannot be said to be in imminent danger. The old court-hall of the Sultans of Bijapur is in a very unsound condition structurally. Large cracks have appeared on the back wall, which also appears to be sinking. The pillars of the porch are also out of plumb. The equilibrium of the entire structure seems to have been disturbed by the collapse of the arches connecting the pillars and arches of the porch with the main building and those of the main building itself. The Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, and the Executive Engineer, Bijapur District, are of opinion that if the upper part of the walls which is constructed of bricks be demolished, then it will be possible to preserve the rest of the structure.

7. In the Ibrahim Rauza the cracks in the flat arch and the crushing of pillars appear to be due to a general sinkage of the

Ibrahim Rauza.

structure on account of the heavy weight of the top. It

was thought at first that the movement in the arches was due to the weight of the immense slabs of the mezzanine-roof, and a part of the old mezzanine-roof was accordingly replaced by one of cement concrete. Sir John Marshall, the Director General of Archaeology, was of opinion that the replacement of the heavy roof was unnecessary. Cracks in the arches were noticeable in 1916 and were mentioned in paragraph 13, p. 55 of the previous year's report. It has been decided after the joint inspection mentioned above (paragraph 26, p. 5) that support arches should be built under all arches in the inner verandah and further movement carefully watched.

8. At Amapur the special repairs to the Mahal or palace of Jahan Begam's

Jahan Begam's Mahal, Amapur.

tomb could not be completed on account of the rise in

the level of water in the pits dug for the building of buttresses. As the site on which the building stands is on a lower level pumps will have to be kept working as long as the work is continued.

9. The Jod Gumbaz has been vacated by the District Judge, who was using it as his residence. The Commissioner of the Southern Jod Gumbaz Division has submitted a proposal to Government to utilize it as a Circuit House. As the decision of the Government on the subject has not been published as yet, the special repairs to this monument were not begun. No attention was paid to this monument during this season and consequently it was in a disgustingly dirty condition at the time of H. E. the Governor's visit in November 1917. By memorandum No. A-11196 of 20th November 1917, Public Works Department, the Government ordered that the grounds should be cleared of cactus and kept clean. The people living in the vicinity used the compound as a public latrine. In order to prevent this, the Executive Engineer proposes to build a compound wall of stone six feet in height. The total cost of this wall would be Rs. 4,000.

10. No money was spent on the Asar Mahal as its declaration as an ancient Asar Mahal monument has not been confirmed by the Government as yet. No money should be spent on the conservation of a monument, however urgent its needs, unless it is a monument owned by Government or one for which an agreement has been obtained from its owner or owners according to the provisions of Act VII of 1904. This should be borne in mind by all officers of the Public Works Department.

#### DHARWAR DISTRICT.

11. The special repairs to the temple of Manikesvara at Lakkundi near Gadag Temple of Manikesvara Lakkundi. were completed this year. Unless the sides of the tank in front of the temple are repaired it will be impossible to maintain the structure in a sound condition. The tank is enclosed by a loose walling of undressed stones and fragments of wrought stones. Both the front and back walls having collapsed the front of the temple is subsiding. The collapse of the walls of tank may be due to the superincumbent weight of the temple. The sides of the tank will have to be shored and the walls underpinned as soon as possible.

12. Owing to an unfortunate delay in the issue of the orders by the Collector Temple of Somesvara Haralhalli. of Dharwar for the removal of some stones to be used in the special repairs of the temple of Somesvara at Haralhalli, the work could not be finished during the year under review.

#### HYDERABAD DISTRICT.

13. The bulging of the dado of encausted tiles in the tombs of the Kalhora Tomb of Ghulam Shah Kalhora. Amirs at Hyderabad still continue to baffle us. The dados in the tombs of Amirs Ghulam Shah and Ghulam Nabi are curious in construction. The encausted tiling is set in a bed of fine mortar or gypsum which had been spread on a frame-work of reeds at a distance of about twelve inches from the wall. The space between the wall and the frame-work of reed was and is almost empty. This dado has bulged out on all four walls in the tomb of Ghulam Shah and in places only in the tomb of Amir Ghulam Nobi. Mr. J. A. Page, then Assistant Superintendent of this Circle, had suggested some measures for detaching the encausted tiling and of resetting it on a fresh bed of gypsum or lime. But unfortunately the measures suggested did not succeed fully as in the process of detachment the encausted tilings cracked or broke. The only other alternative is to leave the bulge undisturbed, and to adopt some means which would cause the separate dado to adhere to the main wall. As the bulge is in the centre of the dado, the opening at the top is very small, *and not wide enough*. Consequently it will be impossible to fill the cavity with masonry of small *Lakhauri* bricks. It may however be possible to fill it with fine cement mortar. The mortar may be dropped from the holes in the top in small quantities to prevent any damage to the dado. It will also be necessary to support the dado from the outside, as cement mortar is likely to expand in setting and cause further swelling.

14. The bulge is not general in the dado of the tomb of Amir Ghulam Nabi; Tomb of Ghulam Nabi Kalhora. here only at certain places masses of tiling have detached themselves from the reed-frame. In these cases the tiles will have to be separated carefully and reset in perpendicular. Whenever this is done the cavity between the wall and the reed-frame will have to be filled up to ensure adherence.

15. The measures related above should be regarded as tentative and experiments should be made with very small sections of the bulged part of the dado in the tomb of Amir Ghulam Shah Kalhora. The effect of the settlement of cement concrete in the interior of the bulge should be carefully watched and measures on a larger scale should be adopted if the experiment proves to be a success.

#### SUKKUR DISTRICT.

16. On a rocky platform on the left bank of the river Sindh (Indus) at Rohri stands a number of Muhammadan tombs locally known as the Satyan-jo-than. Only one tomb, that of Masum Shah, a local saint, is generally kept in good repairs. Consequently the top of the platform is in a very deplorable condition. The surroundings of Masijs and large Mausoleums were generally used as cemeteries by Muhammadans in later times. When conservation was begun larger tombs were attended to, leaving the smaller tombs in the vicinity to disintegrate gradually and disfigure the surroundings. Exactly the same thing has happened at Rohri. The debris of the smaller tombs strew the top of the platform and the accumulation is likely to increase, if the existing ones are not taken care of. When the conservation of such a monument is taken in hand a certain area should be marked out around it, and all tombs, small or large, within that limit should be kept in repairs. No attempt should be made to dismantle or destroy any of these small tombs, whatever their condition may be, as such a step would be very strongly resented by the Mussalman community.

17. Large Muhammadan tombs generally have a Masjid built by its side or within the same compound, such as the Masjid near the *Masjids near Tombs.* Taj Mahal at Delhi, the Masjids near the Gol Gumbaz and the Ibrahim Rauza at Bijapur. Usually the practice was to erect a Masjid on the ground where the first prayer for the dead was recited. These Masjids are very often small and insignificant structures compared to the Mausoleum itself and are generally neglected. This is more specially noticeable in Sindh. The Masjid attached to the tomb of Ghulam Nabi Kalhora at Hyderabad or that attached to the Mausoleum of Yar Muhammad Khan Kalhora at Khudabad near Dadu is in a deplorable condition and neither of them has been declared as a protected monument. These monuments ought to be treated as integral parts of the Mausoleums near which they stand.

#### GWALIOR STATE.

18. I had the opportunity of examining two important monuments in the *Lohangi Hill.* Gwalior State in August 1917. One of these is the group of buildings on the hill-top near Bhilsa station known as the *Astana* of Lohangi Pir which has been described by Cunningham in his *Reports*, Volume X, pages 34—36. The principal buildings of interest are the tomb of the Pir and a hut shaped stone building on its left side. The roof of the tomb has collapsed and rain water deluges the interior of the tomb. The hutshaped roof of stone is disappearing gradually and unless the Gwalior Darbar takes steps to repair this monument, unique in Central India, it will very shortly disappear altogether. The present owner of the hill-top is a Muhammadan and enjoys some rent-free land, but I am told that it is not sufficient for the maintenance of the tomb and its owner.

19. The second monument is a Ghat or series of steps on the embankment of *The Ghat, Dinara.* a great reservoir at Dinara near Jhansi on the Jhansi-Sipri Road. This reservoir and the Ghat is ascribed to Raja Vira Simha Deva of Urchha. The Ghat consists of a series of pyramids of steps, each crowned with a late Mughal Gumbaz on the top. The entire structure is of red sand-stone, well dressed and very neatly joined. The effect of this huge pyramidal pile over a vast sheet of water is very gorgeous. Most of the domes have an inscribed slab let into the pavement containing the name of the builder. The openings of the pavilion on the top have been closed with brick walls and are being used by the inhabitants of the village as a cattle shed. Some of the steps have disappeared and some more have become loose. This elegant monument can be repaired at a very little cost. The resetting of loose slabs is all that is needed. The top may be cleared of vegetation and a small area walled in to

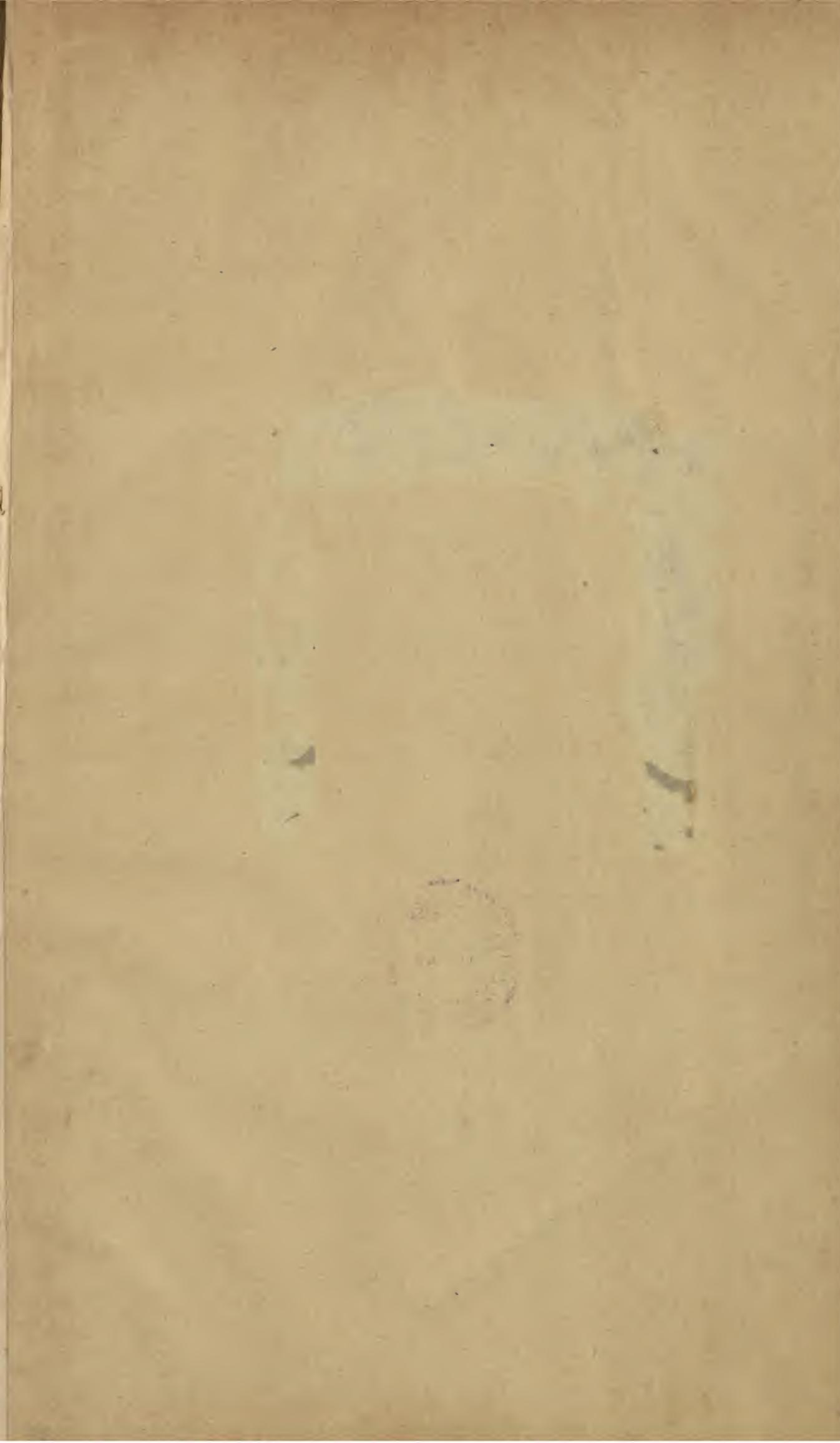
prevent the ingress of cattle. The infillings in the openings of the pavilion should be removed.

#### BHARATPUR STATE.

20. The larger monuments at Bayana have been thoroughly repaired and are well looked after, but there are numbers of monuments strewn over the plain which still need attention. Many of these bear inscriptions which enable us to fix their dates with certainty. Such monuments should be made structurally sound as they provide important materials for the reconstruction of the history of pre-Mughal architecture of India. Among these may be mentioned the Jhalar Baoli, a huge well surrounded on all sides with steps. The sides of the well are occupied by a pillared hall which is partially intact. The compound is quadrangular in shape and the entire structure is of red sand-stone. The four corners of the quadrangle were occupied by four door-ways, one of which has disappeared. There are two inscriptions on the two doors (one in Persian and the other in Arabic), which record the construction of the building in 720 A. H. (1320 A. D.) during the reign of Sultan Qutbuddin Mubarak Khilji of Delhi.



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N.C

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